

Whitfield Y. Mauzy, of Tulsa, Okla., to be United States attorney for the northern district of Oklahoma, vice Clarence E. Bailey, whose term has expired; and

Eugene Rice, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the following nominations:

John P. Logan, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Oklahoma;

Charles W. Miles to be United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee, vice Bert Money Bates, whose term has expired; and

William McClanahan, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the western district of Tennessee.

Mr. DIETERICH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Paul E. Ruppel, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois.

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of John M. Comeford, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin.

Mr. AUSTIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Everett M. Grantham, of New Mexico, to be United States attorney for the district of New Mexico, vice William J. Barker, resigned.

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for promotion in the Navy.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nominations of sundry citizens for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 1st day of August 1937.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of Francis F. Griffiths, a citizen of New York, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, revocable for 2 years, from the 1st day of July 1937.

Mr. COPELAND, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the following nominations:

Maj. Frank M. S. Johnson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Debris Commission, provided for by law, vice Maj. Elroy S. J. Irvine, Corps of Engineers, relieved;

Charles J. Brasefield to be a professor (temporary), with the rank of lieutenant commander, in the Coast Guard, to take effect from date of oath; and

Ensigns Evor S. Kerr, Jr.; Walter S. Bakutis; Thomas J. E. Crotty; Clarence M. Speight; and Edgar V. Carlson to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Coast Guard, to rank as such from May 28, 1937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reports will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of postmasters on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That concludes the Executive Calendar.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE PEYSER, OF NEW YORK

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGill in the chair) laid before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 302), which were read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

August 9, 1937.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. THEODORE A. PEYSER, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, at a later time I shall, perhaps, have an opportunity to make more extended remarks about the sudden death of my very dear friend and a very distinguished Member of the House of Representatives. New York State has lost one of its most faithful servants—a man who not only rendered great public service but who was interested in all matters concerning the welfare particularly of the underprivileged. He was really one of God's noblemen, and I wish to express my profound sorrow at his unexpected departure.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I heartily endorse everything said by my colleague [Mr. WAGNER] about our late departed friend, Representative PEYSER. It so happens that he was my own Representative. I have the pleasure of living in the district he represented. I have known him for years. He possessed all the qualities that go to make a good citizen. He was kindly, philanthropic, thoughtful, intelligent, a wise and useful member of society. I mourn his death.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be read. The resolutions (S. Res. 172) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. THEODORE A. PEYSER, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the committee on the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints the two Senators from New York, Mr. COPELAND and Mr. WAGNER.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, August 10, 1937, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate on August 9, 1937

POSTMASTERS

COLORADO

Edgar I. Crutchfield, Akron.

MARYLAND

Samuel Gilbert Townshend, Jr., Brandywine.
James Albert Roney, North East.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In our prayer, merciful Father, we desire to be consciously grateful for Thy daily blessings. We pray for that inward peace that can sustain us in our labors and conflicts with our difficult tasks. Keep our tongues free from severity, and may we be generous in deed and considerate in manner. If clouds cluster about our star of hope, we entreat Thee to arm us with self-restraint and rare wisdom. We pray that we may be alive to every national movement, to every murmur of sympathy, and to every cause of dissent. Again, gracious Lord, our hearts vibrate to the promptings of human sorrow. An honorable Member responds not to his name; his seat is vacant; he will meet with us no more. Heavenly Father, be with the family circle and comfort them with Thy ministry of peace and reconciliation. At the close of this day may we suffer no chills of neglected duty. In our Savior's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 6, 1937, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, bills, joint resolutions, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 169. An act to provide for a term of court at Benton, Ill.;

H. R. 420. An act for the relief of Marjorie L. Baxter;

H. R. 827. An act for the relief of Fred P. Halbert;

H. R. 851. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. F. Amory;

H. R. 886. An act for the relief of Guido Biscaro, Giovanni Polin, Spironello Antonio, Arturo Bettio, Carlo Biscaro, and Antonio Vannin;

H. R. 991. An act for the relief of Adelaide Guerini;

H. R. 1095. An act for the relief of Dexter P. Cooper;

H. R. 1114. An act for the relief of Agnes Ewing Harter;

H. R. 1207. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the estates of Marshall Campbell and Raymond O'Neal;

H. R. 1241. An act for the relief of Dorothy Krick, Ernest Krick, and the estate of James Albert Ferren, deceased;

H. R. 1690. An act for the relief of Ralph Reisler;

H. R. 1734. An act for the relief of Sam Romack;

H. R. 1770. An act for the relief of the Farmers' Storage & Fertilizer Co., of Aiken, S. C.;

H. R. 1794. An act for the relief of the estate of Marcellino M. Gilmette;

H. R. 1869. An act for the relief of J. Roy Workman, Adelaide W. Workman, and J. Roy Workman, Jr., a minor;

H. R. 1915. An act for the relief of Charles Tabit;

H. R. 2021. An act to provide time credits for substitutes in the motor-vehicle service;

H. R. 2488. An act for the relief of A. H. Sphar;

H. R. 2738. An act to extend the provisions of the 40-hour law for postal employees to watchmen and messengers in the Postal Service;

H. R. 2740. An act for the relief of John N. Brooks;

H. R. 3192. An act for the relief of Clifford L. Bonn;

H. R. 3217. An act for the relief of Vincent Chicco;

H. R. 3395. An act for the relief of J. H. Knott;

H. R. 3421. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to certain lands in Tusculumbia, Ala.;

H. R. 3503. An act for the relief of George O. Claypool;

H. R. 3745. An act for the relief of W. H. Lenneville;

H. R. 3750. An act for the relief of Jack C. Allen;

H. R. 3866. An act to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest in the State of Washington;

H. R. 3960. An act for the relief of the Southern Overall Co.;

H. R. 3987. An act for the relief of the estate of Col. C. J. Bartlett, United States Army;

H. R. 4156. An act for the relief of George R. Brown;

H. R. 4343. An act to amend section 77B of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended;

H. R. 4378. An act for the relief of William Sperry;

H. R. 4526. An act for the relief of Lake Spence;

H. R. 4527. An act for the relief of Luther Jennings Workman, a minor;

H. R. 4536. An act to provide for the holding of an examination by the Board of Optometry of the District of Columbia for a license to practice optometry in the District of Columbia for Welton B. Hutton;

H. R. 4543. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt vessels arriving for the purpose of taking on ship's stores and certain sea stores from the requirement of formal entry;

H. R. 4605. An act relating to the accommodations for holding court at Shawnee, Okla.;

H. R. 4642. An act to provide for the conveyance by the United States to the county of Beaufort, S. C., of the Hunting Island Lighthouse Reservation;

H. R. 4676. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain civilian employees of the Navy for the value of personal effects destroyed in a fire at the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., May 15, 1936;

H. R. 4705. An act to authorize the transfer of a certain piece of land in Breckinridge County, Ky., to the Commonwealth of Kentucky;

H. R. 4716. An act authorizing the construction and equipment of a marine hospital in the State of Florida;

H. R. 4775. An act for the relief of D. E. Sweinhart;

H. R. 4876. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. Frederick W. Didier;

H. R. 4982. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. William Justin Olds;

H. R. 5110. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Dr. Russel V. Pemberton;

H. R. 5144. An act for the relief of Ludwig Bahnweg;

H. R. 5158. An act for the relief of John P. Ryan;

H. R. 5168. An act for the relief of Ethel B. Lord, a minor;

H. R. 5194. An act granting a renewal of patent no. 60731, relating to the badge of the Girl Scouts, Inc.;

H. R. 5229. An act for the relief of Carson Bradford;

H. R. 5462. An act to increase the age of consent for marriage in the District of Columbia to 18 years of age in the case of males and 16 years of age in the case of females;

H. R. 5472. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for lands within the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N. C., and for other purposes;

H. R. 5622. An act for the relief of Marian Malik;

H. R. 5703. An act for the relief of Thomas H. McLain;

H. R. 5859. An act authorizing the Territory of Alaska to transfer a certain tract of land to Sitka Cold Storage Co., a corporation;

H. R. 5860. An act making further provision for the fisheries of Alaska;

H. R. 5963. An act providing for the establishment of a term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York at Malone, N. Y.;

H. R. 6010. An act for the relief of William Sullivan;

H. R. 6045. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the government of Puerto Rico a portion of land within the Catano Range Rear Lighthouse Reservation, P. R., and for other purposes;

H. R. 6048. An act to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station in the vicinity of Fort Myers, Fla.;

H. R. 6059. An act for the relief of Edith Jordan;

H. R. 6145. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to accept title to a certain parcel of land at Gaithersburg, Md.;

H. R. 6242. An act to protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 6283. An act to increase the punishment of second, third, and subsequent offenders against the narcotic laws;

H. R. 6295. An act to dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive departments and independent establishments;

H. R. 6341. An act to provide for a stenographic grade in the office of chief clerks and superintendents in the Railway Mail Service;

H. R. 6388. An act to amend subchapter 2 of chapter 19 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to offenses against property;

H. R. 6446. An act to prohibit in the District of Columbia the operation of any automatic merchandise-vending machine, turnstile, coin-box telephone, or other legal receptacle designed to receive or be operated by lawful coin of the United States of America, or a token provided by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle, in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property or service by means of slugs, spurious coins, tricks, or devices not authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents thereof; and to prohibit in the District of Columbia the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, advertising for sale, distribution, or possession for such use of any token, slug, false or counterfeited coin, or any device or substance whatsoever except tokens authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle; and providing a penalty for violation thereof;

H. R. 6453. An act to increase the minimum salary of deputy United States marshals to \$2,000 per annum;

H. R. 6482. An act providing for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma in constructing a permanent memorial to Will Rogers;

H. R. 6547. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works in or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6651. An act to provide for a referendum in the Territory of Alaska as to the establishment of a one-house legislature, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6693. An act to legalize a dike in the Missouri River 6.9 miles downstream from the South Dakota State highway bridge at Pierre, S. Dak.;

H. R. 6696. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia", known as the "Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928", approved February 27, 1929;

H. R. 6914. An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of certain tribally owned lands of the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., for the Wind River irrigation project;

H. R. 6975. An act granting the consent of Congress to the county court of Saline County, Mo., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo.;

H. R. 6976. An act to provide for establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Alabama at or near Dauphin Island, Ala.;

H. R. 6979. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge over Lake Sabine at or near Port Arthur, Tex.;

H. R. 7086. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to notify the State of Virginia that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Shenandoah National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7274. An act to enable the Department of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and to cooperate with the States in the promotion of such standards;

H. R. 7278. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant and convey to the State of Washington fee title to certain lands of the United States in Jefferson County, Wash., for highway purposes;

H. R. 7387. An act for the relief of Cecile C. Cameron;

H. R. 7402. An act to provide more effectively for the marking of wrecked and sunken craft for the protection of navigation, to improve the efficiency of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7433. An act to advance a program of national safety and accident prevention;

H. R. 7440. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Gretna, La.;

H. R. 7512. An act to amend the act approved March 26, 1934;

H. R. 7514. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.;

H. R. 7614. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1911;

H. R. 7714. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer the two unused lighthouse sites in Kahului town site, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, in exchange for two plots of land located in the same town site and now occupied for lighthouse purposes under permission from the respective owners, the Kahului Railroad Co. and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.;

H. R. 7727. An act to authorize the administration of oaths by the Chief Clerk and the Assistant Chief Clerk of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7741. An act to amend the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, to provide for the escheat to the United States of certain amounts;

H. R. 7766. An act to declare Burr Creek, from Fairfield Avenue southward to Yacht Street in the city of Bridgeport, Conn., a nonnavigable stream;

H. R. 7767. An act creating the Owensboro Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said commission; and authorizing said commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Owensboro, Ky.;

H. R. 7807. An act authorizing the State Roads Commission of the State of Maryland to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Cambridge Creek, in or near Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md., to replace a bridge already in existence;

H. R. 7823. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to exchange with the people of Puerto Rico the Guanica Lighthouse Reservation for two adjacent plots of insular forest land under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, department of agriculture and commerce, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7953. An act to provide for studies and plans for the development of reclamation projects on the Cimarron River in Cimarron County, Okla.; the Washita River in Oklahoma; and the North Canadian River in Oklahoma;

H. R. 8007. An act to restore the per-diem fee of \$4 for service of jurors in Federal courts;

H. R. 8025. An act to amend section 3528 of the Revised Statutes relating to the purchase of metal for minor coins of the United States;

H. J. Res. 284. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim the 13th day of April of each year Thomas Jefferson's Birthday;

H. J. Res. 288. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the New York World's Fair 1939, New York City, N. Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the minimum-wage compact ratified by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island;

H. J. Res. 446. Joint resolution to authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of certain bequests of James Reuel Smith, late of the city of Yonkers, State of New York; and

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the Report of the Subcommittee on Technology to the National Resources Committee entitled "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of the New Inventions" as a document.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 615. An act for the relief of Margaret Voorhees, a minor;

H. R. 1995. An act to add certain lands on the island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2260. An act to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved;

H. R. 2888. An act granting a leave of absence to settlers of homestead lands during the year 1937;

H. R. 5975. An act establishing per-diem payments in lieu of compensation and expenses for members of Klamath business committee and official Klamath delegates to Washington;

H. R. 5976. An act authorizing the establishment of a revolving loan fund for the Klamath Indians, Oregon, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6338. An act to fulfill certain treaty obligations with respect to water levels of the Lake of the Woods;

H. R. 7127. An act authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to be held May 14 to May 21, 1938; and

H. J. Res. 437. Joint resolution relative to determination and payment of certain claims against the Government of Mexico.

The message announced that the Senate had passed bills, a joint resolution, and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 82. An act for the relief of F. A. Rumery & Sons, of Portland, Maine;

S. 112. An act for the relief of O. W. Waddle;

S. 180. An act for the relief of Lula G. Sutton and others;

S. 181. An act for the relief of Lowrenza D. Johnston;

S. 213. An act for the relief of Ida A. Gunderson;

S. 283. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. H. McClary;

S. 481. An act to permit grand-jury extensions to be ordered by any district judge;

S. 483. An act to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and disposition thereof;

S. 558. An act amending acts fixing the rate of payment of irrigation construction costs on the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima, Wash., and for other purposes;

S. 593. An act for the relief of Emily Hyer LaVergne, executrix of the estate of W. K. Hyer;

S. 718. An act for the relief of the East Coast Ship & Yacht Corporation, of Noank, Conn.;

S. 824. An act for the relief of Sam Kimzey;

S. 879. An act to carry out certain obligations to certain enrolled Indians under tribal agreement;

S. 886. An act for the relief of L. J. Powers;

S. 892. An act to repeal the act entitled "An act relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States";

S. 937. An act for the relief of Harry W. Dubiske;

S. 1043. An act for the relief of A. C. Williams;

S. 1075. An act to establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota;

S. 1255. An act for the relief of Harold Garr, Chester H. Peters, Harry B. Swift, Dr. Abraham A. Mills, Charles L. Harris, O. W. Morgan, F. G. E. Carlson, Harold S. Fraine, Owen E. Steele, W. C. Mudge, Jr., George F. Poutasse, Paul P. Pickle, W. D. Hiltbrand, Arthur P. LeBel, K. E. Hill, Annie McGowan, Ralph Thompson, and Rosamond M. MacDonald;

S. 1273. An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea;

S. 1346. An act for the relief of Stillwell Bros., Inc.;

S. 1451. An act for the relief of Presly Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes;

S. 1478. An act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the Choctaw Indians of the State of Mississippi;

S. 1547. An act to amend the law relating to the harboring of persons charged with crime;

S. 1551. An act to amend section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended, with respect to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States over suits relating to the collection of State taxes;

S. 1646. An act for the relief of Robert G. Duncan;

S. 1651. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians of California", approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602);

S. 1660. An act for the relief of Essie E. Leatherwood;

S. 1673. An act for the relief of Lewis Leonard Wood and Winifred Wood;

S. 1681. An act to extend the time for filing claims for refunds under section 15 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act;

S. 1685. An act to provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions; for the eradication of slums; for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income; and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity; to create a United States Housing Authority; and for other purposes;

S. 1697. An act for the relief of Mrs. W. B. Nix and Mrs. J. A. Nix;

S. 1700. An act for the relief of William A. Patterson, Albert E. Rust, Louis Pfeiffer, and John L. Nesbitt and Cora B. Geller, as executors under the will of James T. Bentley;

S. 1732. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. M. L. Perry, of Lumberton, N. C., and to Dr. N. E. Jackson, of Laurinburg, N. C.;

S. 1802. An act to amend section 40 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended;

S. 1810. An act for the relief of Carl E. Padgett;

S. 1889. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands to the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

S. 1898. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certain markers for certain graves;

S. 2138. An act for the relief of Nelson W. Apple;

S. 2139. An act for the relief of Camille Carmignani;

S. 2194. An act to provide for the semiannual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia;

S. 2258. An act to authorize a modification of the project for the control of floods in Lowell Creek, Alaska;

S. 2281. An act to regulate proceedings in adoption in the District of Columbia;

S. 2307. An act to provide for the conservation of the fishery resources of the Columbia River, establishment, operation, and maintenance of one or more stations in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and for the conduct of necessary investigations, surveys, stream improvements, and stocking operations for these purposes;

S. 2368. An act to provide funds for cooperation with School District No. 2, Mason County, State of Washington, in the construction of a public-school building to be available to both white and Indian children;

S. 2372. An act for expenditure of funds for cooperation with the public-school board at Wolf Point, Mont., for completing the construction, extension, equipment, and improvement of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.;

- S. 2378. An act for the relief of Sam Green;
- S. 2381. An act to amend the Criminal Code by providing punishment for impersonation of officers and employees of Government-owned and Government-controlled corporations;
- S. 2386. An act to give precedence to certain proceedings to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes;
- S. 2427. An act for the relief of the estates of Al Cochran, Willis Cochran, and Russell Cochran, and for the relief of Shirley Cochran and Matilda Cochran;
- S. 2433. An act to amend section 4450 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of May 27, 1936 (49 U. S. Stat. 1380, 1383; title 46, U. S. C., sec. 239);
- S. 2455. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (act of June 29, 1936, ch. 858; 49 Stat. 1985);
- S. 2458. An act for the relief of the F. P. Weaver Coal Co., Ltd.;
- S. 2476. An act for the relief of R. F. Lassly;
- S. 2478. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", approved June 22, 1936;
- S. 2487. An act for the relief of Leah P. Rice;
- S. 2488. An act for the relief of Naomi Straley and Bonnie Straley;
- S. 2504. An act for the relief of James W. Gilson;
- S. 2514. An act for the relief of Harry A. Garfield, Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., James H. Allport, and Frank E. Harkness;
- S. 2520. An act declaring Bayou Savage, also styled Bayou Chantilly, in the city of New Orleans, La., a nonnavigable stream;
- S. 2575. An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard;
- S. 2592. An act to repeal section 178 of the Criminal Code entitled "Issuing notes less than \$1";
- S. 2594. An act authorizing the President of the United States to summon Sam Alexander before an Army retiring board, and for other purposes;
- S. 2598. An act to provide for the advancement on the retired list of the Navy of Arthur W. Bass, a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy, retired;
- S. 2602. An act for the relief of George Yuhas;
- S. 2606. An act for the relief of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.;
- S. 2613. An act for the relief of certain applicants for oil and gas permits and leases;
- S. 2614. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to patent certain tracts of land to the State of New Mexico and Cordy Bramblet;
- S. 2639. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to lease the Fort Schuyler Military Reservation, N. Y.;
- S. 2644. An act for the relief of Sherm Sletholm, Loneata Sletholm, Lulu Yates, Madeline Yates, and the estate of Ella A. Morris;
- S. 2650. An act to authorize the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Peck project for navigation, and for other purposes;
- S. 2671. An act to reserve certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Goshute Indian Reservation;
- S. 2675. An act to amend certain sections of the Federal Credit Union Act approved June 26, 1934 (Public, No. 467, 73d Cong.);
- S. 2676. An act to amend the act approved August 24, 1935, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a suitable memorial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals within the Canal Zone";
- S. 2682. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to States under the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), subject to prior leases issued under section 15 of the said act;
- S. 2689. An act to regulate the leasing of certain Indian lands for mining purposes;
- S. 2698. An act to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians;
- S. 2699. An act for the relief of Max D. Ordmann;
- S. 2705. An act to provide for the taking of a census of partial employment, unemployment, and occupations, and for other purposes;
- S. 2761. An act authorizing the State of Maryland, by and through its State roads commission or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate certain bridges across streams, rivers, and navigable waters which are wholly or partly within the State;
- S. 2768. An act authorizing the Comptroller General to adjust and settle the claim of Leo L. Harrison;
- S. 2769. An act authorizing the Comptroller General to adjust and settle the claim of Irvin H. Johnson;
- S. 2774. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to relinquish in favor of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., the interest in certain land acquired by the United States under the Federal reclamation laws;
- S. 2831. An act to approve a compact or agreement between the State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to Pymatuning Lake;
- S. 2832. An act authorizing the adjustment of the claims of Frank Pashley and Brown Garrett;
- S. 2849. An act to prohibit certain agreements fixing fees or compensation in receivership, bankruptcy, or reorganization proceedings;
- S. 2851. An act to authorize the reservation of minerals in future sales of lands of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma;
- S. 2862. An act to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Worley, Idaho, in the construction of a public-school building to be available to Indian children in the town of Worley and county of Kootenai, Idaho;
- S. 2866. An act for the relief of Vincent Ford;
- S. 2871. An act for the protection of certain enlisted men of the Army;
- S. 2901. An act to amend subsection (e) of section 9 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended;
- S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the Pan American Exposition to be held in Tampa, Fla., in the year 1939 in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hernando De Soto in Tampa Bay, and for other purposes; and
- S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution to provide for the creation of a joint committee on Hawaii.
- The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:
- H. R. 2512. An act to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws.
- The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. NYE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.
- The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:
- S. 1160. An act for the relief of Troup Miller and Harvey D. Higley.
- The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:
- H. R. 4277. An act to provide for the extension of certain prospecting permits, and for other purposes.
- The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference

with the House thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. NYE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments", for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments: The Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, Civil Service Commission, The National Archives, Federal Trade Commission, Veterans' Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

INTERVENTION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2260) to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SUMNERS, WEAVER, WALTER, McLAUGHLIN, GUYER, and HANCOCK of New York.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Wednesday, after the completion of the legislative program for the day, I may be privileged to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(Mr. NELSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. MAVERICK asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Speaker of the House, JOE BYRNS.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to call to the attention of the House that I have discovered short-wave radio hookups between Germany and the United States through which subversive propaganda is coming into this country. I have also discovered an additional camp in the State of Pennsylvania. I shall be glad to give the names to any of my colleagues. I have also discovered another one in my friend's district in New York State, way up in the woods, where goose-stepping is going on. I have discovered a few more things.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and to insert a list of short-wave radio stations and camps.

The following is a list of short-wave programs from Germany containing German propaganda, accompanied by a few musical numbers which work as an alibi for their propaganda:

SCHALTET EIN BERLIN

Das programm des deutschen Kurzwellensenders, August 1937

| Ruf | Welle | Khz. | Sendezeit (E. S. T.) |
|-----|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| DJL | 19.85 m | 15, 110 | 8:00 a. m.—9:00 a. m. |
| DJC | 49.83 m | 6, 020 | 4:50 p. m.—10:45 p. m. |
| DJD | 25.49 m | 11, 770 | 11:10 a. m.—12:25 p. m. |
| DJB | 19.74 m | 15, 200 | |

¹ nur Sonntags.

SONNABEND, DEN 7. AUGUST:

- 4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).
Deutsches Volkslied.
- 4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
- 5:00—Unterhaltungskonzert.
- 5:45—Nachrichten und Deutschlandbericht (deutsch).
- 6:00—Liebe—nichts als Liebe. Frohe Musik vom Reichssender Köln.
- 7:15—Deutschlandecho.
- 7:30—Sternschnuppen. Ein heiterer Bilderbogen von H. Joachim Tannewitz.
- 8:15—Nachrichten und Deutschlandbericht (englisch).
- 8:30—Männer, die deutscher Arbeit Weiruf verschafften.
- 8:45—Unser Alltag. Der Lotse.
- 9:00—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (deutsch).
- 9:15—Tanzmusik.
- 10:30—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (englisch)
- 10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

SONNTAG, DEN 8. AUGUST:

- 11:10—12:25—Sinfonisches Konzert.
- 4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch)
Deutsches Volkslied.
- 4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
- 5:00—Unser Tag im Lied. Kinderliedersinge.
- 5:30—Die Wehrmacht Spielt.
- 5:45—Nachrichten (deutsch).
- 6:00—Zum Sonntag-Abend.
- 6:15—Unser Sonntagskonzert.
- 7:15—Sportecho.
- 7:30—Hier können Familien Kaffee kochen. Eine bunte Stunde vom duftende Kaffee von Willie Koch.
- 8:15—Nachrichten (englisch).
- 8:30—Das Tropeninstitut in Hamburg.
- 9:00—Nachrichten (deutsch).
- 9:15—Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
- 10:30—Nachrichten (englisch).
- 10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

MONTAG, DEN 9. AUGUST:

- 4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).
Deutsches Volkslied.
- 4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
- 5:00—„Es stehen drei Birken auf der Helle.“ Musik und Dichtung.
- 5:45—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (deutsch).
- 6:00—Unterhaltungskonzert.
- 6:45—Hamburger Tafelmusik von Teleman.
- 7:15—Deutschlandecho.
- 7:30—Schüddel de Büx. Bunte Tänze aus Norddeutschland.
- 8:00—„Seltsame Klaviermusik.“
- 8:15—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (englisch).
- 8:30—„Seltsame Klaviermusik.“ (Forts.)
- 8:45—Zeitfunk.
- 9:00—Nachrichten (deutsch).
- 9:15—Neue Schlagerlieder.
- 10:30—Nachrichten (englisch).
- 10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

DIENSTAG, DEN 10. AUGUST:

- 4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).
Deutsches Volkslied.
- 4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
- 5:00—Kammermusik.
- 5:45—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (deutsch).
- 6:00—Heimatlieder.
- 6:15—Musik aus neuen Tonfilmen.
- 7:15—Deutschlandecho.
- 7:30—Unterhaltungskonzert.
- 8:15—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (englisch).
- 8:30—Brahms: Variationen über ein ungarisches Thema.
- 8:45—Die NSV, in der Volkswirtschaft.
- 9:00—Nachrichten (deutsch).
- 9:15—Meisterkonzert: Carl Bittner, Cembalo.
- 9:45—„Nu kommt ock rei eis ale Haus“—Schlesischer Heimatabend.
- 10:30—Nachrichten (englisch).
- 10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

MITTWOCH, DEN 11. AUGUST

4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).
Deutsches Volkslied.
4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
5:00—Das Gebel-Trio spielt. Kammermusik aus der Zeit Friedrich des Grossen.
5:30—Unterhaltungskonzert.
5:45—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (deutsch).
6:00—Unterhaltungskonzert (Forts.).
6:15—Dorfmusik im Thüringer Wald.
7:15—Deutschlandecho.
7:30—Ernte in deutschem Land.
8:00—Lieder aus Skandinavien.
8:15—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (englisch).
8:30—Zeitungsschau.
8:45—Hallo, girls and boys!
9:00—Nachrichten (deutsch).
9:15—Volkstümliches Orchesterkonzert.
10:30—Nachrichten (englisch).
10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

DONNERSTAG, DEN 12. AUGUST

4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).
Deutsches Volkslied.
4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
5:00—Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, der Kämpfer des deutschen Volkstums. Zum 85. Todestage.
5:15—Kabarett zu zweien.
5:45—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (deutsch).
6:00—Aus dem Schrifttum des Nationalsozialismus.
6:15—Rat einmal! Lustige Rätselstunde.
7:15—Deutschlandecho.
7:30—Lieder und Kammermusik.
8:15—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (englisch).
8:30—Das neue deutsche Buch.
8:45—Unser Alltag (englisch).
9:00—Nachrichten (deutsch).
9:15—Musikalisches Allerlei.
10:30—Nachrichten (englisch).
10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

FREITAG, DEN 13. AUGUST

4:50—Ansage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).
Deutsches Volkslied.
4:55—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
5:00—Bunte Musik.
5:45—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (deutsch).
6:00—Unterhaltungskonzert.
7:15—Deutschlandecho.
7:30—Der gutgelaunte Zufall. Hörbilder von Paul Schaaß.
8:15—Nachrichten und Wirtschaftsdienst (englisch).
8:30—Das deutsche Mode-Institut.
8:45—„Deutsche Wirtschaft.“ K. Emil Weiss.
9:00—Nachrichten (deutsch).
9:15—Wir singen gemeinsam ein Volkslied.
9:30—Blaskonzert.
10:30—Nachrichten (englisch).
10:45—Grüsse an unsere Hörer.
Absage DJD u. DJB (deutsch, englisch).

In other words, this is the official program prepared by Mr. Von Doemming, of the German News Service, 204 Park Avenue, New York City.

DIAL BERLIN

Program of the German short-wave stations, August 1937

| Call | Wave length | Kilo-cycles | Time of sending (E. S. T.) |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| DJL | 19.85 m | 15,110 | 8 a. m.—9 a. m. |
| DJC | 49.83 m | 6,020 | 4:50 p. m.—10:45 p. m. |
| DJD | 25.49 m | 11,770 | 11:10 a. m.—12:25 p. m. |
| DJB ¹ | 19.74 m | 15,200 | |

¹ Sundays only.

This radio log is prepared by Mr. Von Boeckmann, director of the Reichsrundfunk Gesellschaft, at present in the United States, previously mentioned in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Reichsrundfunk Gesellschaft is owned and operated by the German Propaganda Ministry.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman, in his extension of remarks, name the places in Pennsylvania where these camps are, so we can goose-step up there after them?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I wish the gentleman would.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understood the gentleman to say that one of our friends is involved in this. I do not think he ought to put in the

RECORD any statement with reference to any Member of the House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think the gentleman misunderstood me. I meant to say that right in our own State, up in the Catskills, we have discovered a camp, and the matter is now being checked by Maj. John A. Warner, of the State troopers. I am sure that the House will be interested to know how these camps are spreading from day to day, yet we are doing nothing; we are on a sit-down strike right in this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The camp which I referred to is known as Camp Deutschhorst, Philadelphia, Pa., and is located about 4 miles from Camden, N. J., on the Lincoln Highway. They have a large estate consisting of about 20 acres. On Labor Day of this year there will be a national convention of all the leaders of the bund to decide the program of the next year and elect new local leaders.

There is also a camp now being checked by Maj. John A. Warner, head of the State troopers in New York, which is somewhere within Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, on August 3 I had the privilege and honor to address this House at considerable length regarding un-American activities, particularly calling your attention to Camp Hindenburg. My colleague, Mr. O'MALLEY, of Wisconsin, saw fit to interrogate me at length. The exposure that I have made on the floor of Congress, particularly about Camp Hindenburg, not only was true then, as is today, but we can take credit for stopping this mass movement of subversive activity in the city of Kenosha, Wis.

On August 5 there appeared in the Washington Times the following:

PERMIT LOST BY UNITED STATES NAZIS

KENOSHA, Wis., August 5 (I. N. S.)—A permit granted the Kenosha branch of the Volksbund, American Nazi organization, stood revoked today by order of the city council following a session enlivened by protests and heated debate.

Council members, in canceling the permit last night, said they thought the celebration was planned as part of "a national movement by the Volksbund to force un-American, antilabor, and pro-Fascist policies of German Nazi-ism on the American people." A permit had been granted last Monday.

Robert R. Whyte, member of the council, declared at the conclusion of the meeting:

"Now we have disposed of the Nazis—and our next objective should be the Communists. I am opposed to permitting any Communist group to use our parks or streets."

Since that date I have received quite a number of letters and petitions from citizens in the State of Wisconsin. They seem to feel as I do in believing that this country does not have any room for subversive and un-American activities, foreign goose-stepping, foreign salutes, and foreign preaching.

The very fine people of Wisconsin, particularly in the city of Kenosha, should be congratulated on the stand they have taken in revoking the permit for Camp Hindenburg. When I exposed this camp a few days ago some Member of Congress in his smooth way of talking said that he did not need any help from New York on this question.

I need not argue my point any further, but I would like to insert the following resolutions, which bear out to the fullest extent my accuracy in the Camp Hindenburg exposure and also express the sympathy and cooperation of citizens in the State of Wisconsin.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY, AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, Milwaukee, Wis., August 4, 1937.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Nazi sympathizers of the Hitler regime of Germany have set up 17 camps in the United States; and

Whereas one of these camps is located at Grafton, Wis.; and

Whereas this same organization is holding a picnic at the Washington Bowl, at Kenosha, Wis., on August 8, 1937: Therefore be it Resolved, That Division 998 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America send a copy of this resolution to Gov. Philip La Follette protesting against the Nazi camp at Grafton, Wis., and other Nazi activities in the State of Wisconsin; and be it further

Resolved, That Division 998 send a telegram to the city manager of Kenosha, Wis., asking them to recall their permit to hold said picnic at Kenosha; and be it further

Resolved, That all men off duty appear in the mass demonstration against the Nazi picnic at Kenosha, with other labor and civic organizations at Kenosha on August 8, 1937.

C. D. BURDICK.

This resolution was passed by the membership of Division 998 in regular meeting August 3, 1937.

OTHMER MISCHO, President.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
Port Washington, Wis., August 4, 1937.

Congressman SAMUEL DICKSTEIN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DICKSTEIN: Enclosed please find a copy of a resolution which was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Port Washington Trades and Labor Council on August 3. We have given this resolution widest possible publicity, both in the metropolitan dailies of Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and in four of the State's labor papers.

Those of us who realize and appreciate the Nazi menace in the United States wish you all the success necessary for the conducting of a thorough investigation.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK KLEVER, Secretary,
112 Franklin Street.

Whereas the Port Washington Trades and Labor Council is dedicated to the welfare of all labor; and

Whereas upon the accession of the Hitler government to power in Germany, the strong German trade-union movement was brutally and ruthlessly destroyed and the rights of individual workers abolished; and

Whereas there has been established at Grafton, Wis., in Ozaukee County, of which Port Washington is the county seat, a camp known as Camp Hindenburg, by an organization called the German-American Volksbund, which is openly sympathetic to the ideals of the Hitler government, and where the swastika and the Nazi salute are displayed; and

Whereas the chief activity of the camp appears to be a course in military training for possible future "storm troops" under the private auspices of the Volksbund; and

Whereas groups thus trained, inoculated with an antilabor, Fascist philosophy, may one conceivably be used to crush labor in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we recognize and uphold the right of political minorities in a democracy to propagate their doctrines, however hateful, in a legal manner, we vigorously condemn the unlawful and un-American practice of private military training under a foreign flag and foreign insignia, by an organization which admits friendliness to a government which is antidemocratic and antilabor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the sheriff, the district attorney, the county board of Ozaukee County, and to Representative SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, who is demanding a congressional investigation of Nazi activity in the United States.

In addition to the above resolutions, I have received many others which are too numerous to mention. I am grateful to the fine citizens of Wisconsin for their prompt help and cooperation.

I also wish to thank The 40 And Over Club Magazine of America, Inc., for their protest against this Nazi movement in the State of Wisconsin.

In conclusion, I want to say that the sentiment and school of thought of the people of this country is almost unanimous in their desire that Congress should not adjourn unless it creates some sort of power to thoroughly investigate the activities that I have been calling to the attention of this House for the past number of months.

There is much more to be said. I have not even scratched the surface; time will not permit.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REAL ESTATE BONDHOLDERS' SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts, House Resolution 259, for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That (a) the expenses of conducting the investigation authorized by House Resolution 412 of the Seventy-third Congress,

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and by House Resolution 39, House Resolution 79, and House Resolution 354 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, incurred prior to January 5, 1937, by the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations, and (b) the expenses (including expenditures for the employment of experts, attorneys, accountants, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and for stationery and other expenses) incidental to the winding up of the affairs of such committee and to the preparation and filing of its final report, incurred at any time during the calendar year 1937, not to exceed in the aggregate \$9,600, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers signed by the Member who was the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 12, after the figures "1937", strike out the balance of the resolution and in lieu thereof add the following: "not to exceed in the aggregate \$7,134.94, to be paid to such persons, firms, and corporations as shown on the list in the Committee on Accounts, dated August 2, 1937. Said sum shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers signed by the Member who was the chairman of said committee and approved by the Committee on Accounts, and shall be in full settlement of all expenditures made or incurred by said select committee to investigate real estate bondholders' organizations."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts. I would like to have the gentleman from the committee explain what this is and what is the occasion for it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. KRAMER] is entitled to be recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I will make a very brief statement. This resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and requests an additional appropriation for certain items, such as telephone, telegraph, stenographic, stationery, and other expenses, that were incidental to the carrying on of the investigation.

The Committee on Accounts held a hearing in reference to this matter, and the chairman of the Committee on Accounts [Mr. WARREN] appointed a committee of three, of which I was named chairman, to investigate this further expenditure of funds. In the investigation just concluded on behalf of the committee—and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McLEAN] was a member of the committee—we have arrived at the figure of \$7,134.94. We took out the telephone items which have been charged to those expenses because they have already been paid by the different Government agencies. The gentlemen on the other side who served on the committee, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN], and other members of the committee investigated the matter, and we felt those items were justifiable and should be paid. We therefore made the recommendation to the Committee on Accounts, and that committee in its entirety voted for the approval of this additional sum, with the exception of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], who was not present, due to his attendance on the floor, and, if present, stated he would vote "no."

Mr. SNELL. I understand this committee wound up its activities, as far as expenses are concerned, at the beginning of this session. Am I right or wrong?

Mr. KRAMER. I did not hear the gentleman's statement.

Mr. SNELL. I thought this committee had wound up its activities as far as expenses were concerned last January.

Mr. KRAMER. I may say to the gentleman, it did attempt to wind up its investigation; but in spreading its activities over the entire country, the committee had employed various investigators, had various offices, and incurred telephone expenses, which bills had not come into the committee by the first of the year, when the accounting was to be made finally.

Mr. SNELL. None of this expense has been incurred since that time?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes. Part of the expenses which were incurred included one item, for instance, of \$1,500 for stenographic expenses, which covered a hearing taken in Chicago, but the bill was not rendered prior to January 1, 1937. There are many other items, including items for services,

for employment of investigators, and also for stenographic help to compile the data which had been procured by the committee in order to enable it to make a final report.

Mr. SNELL. I am not questioning the authenticity of any one of these expenditures. I am simply questioning the policy of allowing a committee to go on and incur expenses after the life of the committee has expired and after its appropriation has run out.

Mr. KRAMER. I am thoroughly in accord with the gentleman's statement. As a member of the Committee on Accounts, I believe we ought to hew closer to the line. But here is a case which was rather extraordinary in its nature. There was a great deal of work to be done by the committee over a large area. I have independently asked each member of the committee why they could not have concluded their work and have paid these items by the end of the year, and the members of the committee felt that the committee was not to blame because this covered servants which were working in the field.

Mr. SNELL. The committee is to blame if its servants are working in the field. They are responsible.

Mr. KRAMER. I presume they are.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. If I may give the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] the information which I know he is seeking, at the Boston office I know there is help up there that had not been paid for a number of months prior to January of this year, but they kept on working through loyalty to the special committee and naturally expected to be paid.

Mr. SNELL. Then put it on a pay basis. Do not talk about loyalty. It was not entirely through loyalty to the committee that they continued to work. They were working for pay.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, put it on the pay basis first and loyalty second.

Mr. SNELL. Well, do not talk about loyalty.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is just as much loyalty there as there is in the gentleman and I being Members of Congress.

Mr. SNELL. Well, I wanted the job, I suppose.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, to some extent we like to be here, or we would not run for the office.

Mr. SNELL. It is not entirely due to loyalty that either the gentleman or I came here.

Mr. McCORMACK. We will not quibble over which it is. We are here and they are there. They were rendering a service, and at other offices throughout the country a similar condition existed.

Mr. SNELL. I am not quarreling with that. The point I have in mind is, Should we continue allowing investigating committees to run indefinitely after their time has expired and their appropriation run out?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that is absolutely sound, but I think this is probably a justifiable proposition.

Mr. SNELL. The other stuff is out, and you can delete it if you want to.

Mr. KRAMER. May I say to the gentleman from New York that during this session there has been no money of any kind appropriated for investigating committees. I understand this is the first time in 27 years, so I am told by the chairman of the committee, that we have been successful in holding down investigations. May I say further to the gentleman, I am opposed to this kind of investigation going on and I want to say to the Members of the House if they should become members of other committees, that I shall oppose any further appropriations of this kind being made.

Mr. SNELL. Then the gentleman takes the same position with reference to policy that I do.

Mr. KRAMER. I think we ought to pay our debts.

Mr. SNELL. We ought to pay our debts, yes, but I am talking about continuing these committees and letting this thing go on indefinitely.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; but I think we should pay the expenses.

Mr. BOILEAU. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BOILEAU. I did not get the exact figure when it was read.

Mr. KRAMER. Seven thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-four cents.

Mr. BOILEAU. The bill as introduced by the gentleman from Illinois covered \$9,600, a difference of some \$2,500?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; and he has since found out there is about \$1,400 additional, which I told him I would not consider.

Mr. BOILEAU. This is the point I want to make. The chairman of this committee, after the close of the year, after there was no longer authority to continue functioning, claimed there was \$3,000 or \$4,000 of additional debts which the committee had contracted. As I understand, debts of this type are obligations of the Government—or, at least, they are moral obligations. As long as we in the House set up this committee, the debts the committee has contracted are obligations which should be redeemed.

Who will lose if this resolution is not passed? The resolution carries an appropriation of \$7,100, but there is over \$9,600 involved in the resolution, and, in addition, as the gentleman has stated, approximately \$1,400. Who will suffer this loss? If the debts which have been contracted are not to be paid, will someone who has rendered services fail to be paid by the Government?

Mr. KRAMER. May I say to the gentleman that a part of these obligations cover such expenses as railroad fares and long-distance telephone calls, and the other members of the subcommittee and I did not feel justified in recommending that these expenses should be paid.

Mr. BOILEAU. Railroad fares of whom?

Mr. KRAMER. Of employees of the committee.

Mr. BOILEAU. I think the House should have full information with respect to the nature of the claims which are not being allowed. Will the gentleman permit me to get that information from the chairman of the committee?

Mr. KRAMER. It is perfectly agreeable to me to let the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] make whatever statement in respect of this he wishes to make.

Mr. BOILEAU. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SABATH. All of these expenses were incurred before January 4 for stenographic work, for telephone and telegraph service, for help, and other things.

Mr. BOILEAU. The gentleman from California yielded to the gentleman from Illinois that he might answer my question.

Mr. SABATH. The amount deducted is the amount of bills rendered by Government offices in various cities. To simplify and bring about as much economy in our work as possible we decided to have offices in 11 different cities. In each of the cities no rent was paid because the offices were in Government buildings. However, Government telephones were used, and a few months ago the various Government departments concerned sent in bills for the use of their phones.

Mr. KRAMER. On a pro-rata basis.

Mr. SABATH. On a pro-rata basis. They stated a line had been set aside for the committee, consequently, so much was to be charged against the committee. These amounts have been paid by the different agencies. It was thought unnecessary for the committee to send checks to the Post Office Department or to the other departments, and I understand these amounts have been eliminated from the resolution.

Mr. BOILEAU. How much does this amount to?

Mr. KRAMER. These amounts had already been paid, because the Government had in one instance paid them. I feel that the committee is not supposed to act as an investigating body or to make an accounting in order to find out what the pro-rata amount was in each instance, or whether or not the charges were justified. I simply made

the suggestion to the members of the committee that these amounts be eliminated.

Mr. BOILEAU. Was this amount included on the original basis?

Mr. KRAMER. The \$9,600; yes.

Mr. BOILEAU. How much does it amount to?

Mr. KRAMER. The items are all here. I think the gentlemen from New York [Mr. TABER and Mr. SNELL] have the items.

Mr. BOILEAU. Roughly speaking, I mean, is this the greater part of the \$2,500?

Mr. KRAMER. Two thousand dollars or \$3,000.

Mr. BOILEAU. This is the major part of the \$2,500?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes.

Mr. BOILEAU. The gentleman also spoke about railroad fares. May we have some information about them?

Mr. KRAMER. There was one item of railroad fares.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. As I understand the situation, the picture is about like this: Congress authorized this investigation and appropriated \$110,000 for it. The money has been spent. We have had previous investigations where the money was all spent by the investigating committee. I can recall at the present time the investigation into communistic activities in this country, conducted by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], where the committee attempted to come in with a similar resolution and the Committee on Accounts and the House turned it down. This is one definite precedent against the operation of this resolution.

After the expiration of this committee by the expiration of the last Congress the committee continued to carry these people on its pay roll and continued to let them work, as it has stated. One man was named Henry Garsson. I would like to have the gentleman from California [Mr. KRAMER] correct me on this if I am wrong. He had never previously been upon the pay roll of the committee but comes in now with an item for \$500, for services rendered entirely since the 1st of January, as I understand. Am I not correct in this understanding?

Mr. KRAMER. I am informed that Henry Garsson was in the employ of the committee in New York prior to January, and that he was one of the most efficient men the committee had in that area.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact the \$500 is to pay for his services since the 1st of January?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; because he rendered additional service in order to complete the report of the investigation in New York City and that area. This also applies to the employment of the clerk and a stenographer in Boston. I inquired of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] why these people were in the service, and he explained the matter to me fully and satisfactorily. I left the item in there, and I think it is justified.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I do not wish to take up the time of the House, but may I say that not a dollar, not a penny, has been expended unnecessarily. This has been a tremendous task. The House three different times, by unanimous vote, authorized an extension of the powers and duties of the committee. Personally, I had every reason to believe that the work of the committee would continue up to June or July this year in order to finish some of the most important investigations we had been conducting, but when I learned there was opposition to the committee's finishing its work, I immediately started to close the offices. However, the members of the committee thought they must finish the report, and in doing so and going over some of the special important matters which were under investigation it became necessary for us to retain a few of these men and the stenographers in the employ of the committee, so the report could be finished and intelligent information to be given upon all of the work.

In this connection I may say to the gentleman from New York that, although we have have spent \$110,000 or \$117,000, for every dollar the committee has spent the Government has collected over \$100 in revenue that it would never have obtained otherwise. Nearly \$20,000,000 of income tax has been collected from these committees, receivers, and lawyers where no reports had been made. It was due to our investigation that this money was collected, to say nothing of the millions and millions that have been saved the bondholders, and I only regret that we had to discontinue the work. I will give you my word of honor that during my 31 years of service I do not know of any committee here or on the other side that has performed the service to the Nation that this committee has performed.

Mr. RICH and Mr. LAMBERTSON rose.

Mr. KRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. This amount of \$7,134.94 is going to be the final wind-up with respect to this committee?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; and the amounts are specified in the resolution and they are to be paid to these specific persons in accordance with the resolution as adopted by the Committee on Accounts, and a list will be furnished to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, let me say in conclusion that I have known the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], with one exception, longer than any Member of this House. I have known the gentleman for more than 32 years, and I have known him to be straightforward, honest, and a hard-working man whenever I have been confronted with any of his work, and have the highest respect for him.

Mr. RICH. I may say in connection with the work of this committee that if it had not been for the committee, a great many of the bondholders in this country would have been swamped. I think the committee did a lot of good work.

Mr. KRAMER. The gentleman is quite right. I know that in California the gentleman and his committee have done a tremendous job and have saved the taxpayers a large amount of money.

Mr. RICH. However, is the gentleman going to permit any more committees to come in like this without any authorization for the money before it is expended?

Mr. KRAMER. I have already stated, speaking for myself, that I shall be opposed to any further allocations being made, after the amount which they were authorized to spend to carry on the work of investigation had been exhausted.

Mr. RICH. I would like to conclude with this statement. The Members of the House understand what \$7,134.94 means, but the Members of the House are responsible for the condition shown in the Treasury statement of August 4. You will find in that statement for the first 34 days of this fiscal year, beginning July 1, you have spent \$224,152,111.66 more each day than you have received, which means over \$6,400,000 a day. This amount represents \$2,600,000 a day more than you spent last year. If you can understand what \$7,134.94 means, I want you to know that you are responsible for spending over \$6,400,000 a day more than you are receiving. This is contrary to all rules of good, common-sense business, and the House ought to stop it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me about 5 minutes?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The gentleman agreed to yield to me for a question.

Mr. KRAMER. I yield first to the gentleman from Kansas for a question.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], as I understand, there has been the amount of \$100,000 spent on this investigation and the gentleman thinks that \$20,000,000 has been saved?

Mr. SABATH. The Government has received in income-tax collections nearly \$20,000,000 due to the work of this committee.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What I have in mind is that usually there is a good deal of expense in connection with these investigations, but I have a resolution before the Rules Committee asking for an investigation of a transaction involving \$30,000,000 that will not cost the Government a dime, and as a member of the Rules Committee I hope the gentleman will see that I get my free investigation of this \$30,000,000 proposition.

Mr. SABATH. I may say to the gentleman that this investigation involved defaulted bond, securities, and property valued at about \$35,000,000,000. I say about thirty-five billions.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I find that out of the \$110,000 that this committee has spent, \$5,842.50 was paid to a man named Murray Garsson. He was also paid \$2,104.24. This man, I understand, has been in trouble several times and is very well known by the criminal circles of this country, due to the Lindbergh situation and many other things.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KRAMER. I want to say to the gentleman that I was of the impression that he was asking for some compensation in this connection, and when I confronted him he said, "Not a penny." He did serve with the committee. He was a Republican and still is a Republican and belongs to the Republican Party and was in the administration of the Coolidge and Hoover regimes.

Mr. TABER. That is quite a character that the gentleman gives him. We would rather he would have that kind of a fellow. You gentlemen can have all of them. You are evidently paying them. It cost practically \$8,000 to have you carry that kind of Republican along. I am opposed to paying that kind of Republican.

Mr. DIES. Does not the gentleman think that this man had to serve an apprenticeship somewhere?

Mr. TABER. But I cannot think that this committee's operations require that sort of apprenticeship.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think the gentleman is fair, and I think the statement he made about the man being a part of a criminal gang ought not to be made.

Mr. TABER. I did not say that he was part of a criminal gang. I said that he was well known.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman talks about a criminal indictment. I just happen to know the man through the Republican machine in the old administration. I do not know that he has been guilty of all the gentleman charges him with.

Mr. TABER. I cannot help that. I refuse to yield further. This man Murray Garsson's brother is on here for \$500. There is a man named Joseph Tupy, who sent out a letter soliciting the deposit of bonds. He was connected with this committee, and he is on this account here for \$500. Both of those items were for services since the 1st of January, after the committee had expired.

I do not like that way of doing business. I do not like the encouragement of that sort of thing. It is apparent to me that this is an attempt to establish a precedent for an investigating committee that was appointed in this House to go on and act after it has expired, as a result of the resolution of Congress, which created it. As a general rule, Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Accounts brings in these resolutions. We have generally expected to see him here. I wonder what the chairman of the Committee on Accounts thinks of this proposition? I wonder if he is in favor of this kind of an operation. If the gentleman from California would go down the line, he could tell us that he would find that almost two-thirds of these items are for salaries which have accrued since the 1st of January, and some of it, a large portion of it, from the 1st of April to the 1st of June. On top of that there is a great big so-called stenographers' bill of \$1,500; there is a telephone bill for Los

Angeles of a very large amount, \$707.40; there is a telephone bill for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$313.20; there is a New England Telephone & Telegraph bill of \$93.40; and a bill of the Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, \$150.06. Personally, I am not very familiar with the operations of this committee, but I am familiar with the operation of the practices of this House in not being willing to authorize the expenditure of money for things after the committee has expired, and beyond the authorization of this House.

I hope the resolution will be defeated.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FULLER].

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, it may be that this committee has exceeded its authority to some extent. If there is any complaint to be made on this account, the committee is responsible for it. No committee ever served in this House or in any part of this Government that has done harder work or accomplished more than this committee. Especial credit is due to the chairman [Mr. SABATH]. When I was serving as chairman of a subcommittee I spent about 60 days going over the country holding hearings, and I never even got my expenses back, as the bills will show. When we started in with this work it was so voluminous that we did not know when or where or how to start. When we got into the work we did not know when or how to stop. We have had \$115,000, as I remember it, and inside of 90 days after we started we got three times that much back into the Federal Treasury; and we have caused to be gotten back in income taxes over \$100 for every \$1 we have spent since then. We caused these outstanding bonds, which were mostly sold to old men and women of moderate means, to increase in value from 3 and 5 cents on the dollar to 50 and 100 percent. This investigation has been the means of the Security and Exchange Commission going further, resulting in a voluminous and favorable report of our work with recommendations for remedial legislation. We thought that we were going to be able to go on and wind up our business within the appropriation. We did not figure correctly; we had more bills out than money to pay them. This year there have been a few men hired. For instance, as a result of all this work, as the House expects, we have been preparing and working on a bill before the Judiciary Committee to reap the fruits of our labor and to prevent further frauds such as have been perpetrated on the American public. This measure will probably come up for consideration in the House this week. It took a man of the type of Garsson as an expert to get up this information and show it to this committee. The gentleman from New York said we hired a man named Murray Garsson, who was a crook. That is a poor argument, and I am sure his information is false. Whether he is a crook or not, he did the work; he knew how, by reason of many years' experience in Government work under the Republican administration, and he got the information for us and made our work a success. We do know that he had the respect and admiration of the New York City authorities, and he has been of untold value to the people of this country and this committee.

We are at least morally bound to pay the back pay of these people who did excellent work at low wages. There is very little money in this bill now for Murray Garsson.

Mr. SABATH. Not a cent.

Mr. FULLER. Not a cent. It comes with poor grace for my economic friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], on the Republican side, to say that we should not have hired the man because he has heard he is a crook. The man is not here to defend himself, and I do not need to defend him, because of the work he has done and the results he has accomplished. Such bitter statements constitute no defense to paying those we owe for services. If we have made a mistake, there are two good hard-working Republicans on that side of the aisle who stood for what we did. They have done as valiant work as any man who ever served on a committee in the House of Representatives.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] I simply make this further statement: The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] charges

Murray Garsson with having received some money. I did not go into what he received, or anybody else received, prior to the time of January 1, 1936. I do not know whether the committee employed him, but I have investigated the assertions that have been made and the accusations that he was indicted. I have found no one who was familiar with it or who could make a statement and tell me when and where he was indicted. I have investigated his brother's attitude, and they tell me—and it comes from reliable sources, from Members on both sides of the House—that he is a very high-class, responsible, trustworthy gentleman.

Now, with respect to that account of one-thousand-five-hundred-odd dollars, for stenographic services for Chartres & Carroll at Chicago, I know those gentlemen. I have written them and asked them how it came that at this late date they have rendered a bill. They advised me that this work was done up to the last of December. The last services were rendered on December 29, 1936. They were contracted for before that time. They did the work at a very low rate, which included the services of the stenographers while he was there not even taking dictation.

In conclusion, I want to say that I have known the chairman of the Committee on Accounts ever since I have been a Member of this House and have a very high regard for his ability. Why he has delegated me to present this resolution I do not know. I did not ask him. He referred the matter to me and I accepted it and performed my duty to the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KRAMER. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. It is possible the chairman of the Committee on Accounts asked the gentleman from California to handle this, because he would not have to say that he would not permit any more resolutions like this to come in. But that may not be a situation that is so important as one we should consider here now.

There are a lot of people hanging around here like leeches in Washington, and whenever an investigating committee is appointed they may be hanging over from some other administration, either Republican or Democratic, and they bear watching, because they are here trying to get money out of the Federal Treasury; trying to get jobs. When we set up any more investigating committees we ought to select some new people here, so that we do not have all these people and have to be criticized. I think it would be a fine thing if you took that into consideration.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRAMER. I yield.

Mr. DIES. I was impressed by a statement made by the gentleman from Arkansas that for every dollar spent the Treasury has gotten \$100 back. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has been wondering where we are going to get the money. If we kept this committee in existence, we would soon have it all back.

Mr. RICH. If you keep this committee going so that you can get back \$100 for every dollar spent, my hat is off to them.

Mr. KRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] 3 minutes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, statements have been made about one hundred to one. I would like to have someone show me the authority for any such statement, or I would like someone to definitely prove that we have gotten so many hundred thousand dollars into the Treasury on account of this investigation.

Mr. KRAMER. I am not an investigator of the House.

Mr. SNELL. No; and no one else can tell me.

Mr. KRAMER. I simply investigated the validity of these charges in order to make this presentation.

Mr. SABATH. I have the statement right here.

Mr. SNELL. I cannot yield. The gentleman can get some time on his own side.

I have nothing to say against the personnel on this pay roll. I do not know anything about them. My position and the reason I am taking it is that I am against this policy of

allowing a committee to spend money after the expiration of the authority of the committee and then bringing a bill into the House and having the House pay the bill. If you are going to adopt that policy, there is no reason why any committee should not continue itself almost indefinitely. From what has been said here it is evident to me that several of these employees simply continued on the pay roll.

Mr. KRAMER. They are all doing work to this very day.

Mr. SNELL. But the chairman of the committee, or the committee, was responsible for keeping those people there. They knew that they had expended their funds and their authority had expired. Is that not correct?

Mr. KRAMER. Let me explain that to the gentleman. This picture reminds me of a man who was a very prosperous businessman and he had a bookkeeper who was rather careless. He looked at his bank account one day and he saw he had an exorbitant balance. So he was rather happy about the situation. The next day he walked the bookkeeper and said, "We are paying these bills." When he paid them he found himself overdrawn in his bank account. That is just this situation.

Mr. SNELL. Is that any justification whatever for what you are doing today?

Mr. KRAMER. Oh, yes; it is. I believe in the Government paying its honest bills.

Mr. SNELL. That is the poorest one you have presented.

Mr. KRAMER. But the House must pay its bills.

Mr. SNELL. There is absolutely no justification whatsoever. There might be some in the other case you have cited, but not in this.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Will the gentleman yield me just 1 minute?

Mr. KRAMER. I yield the gentleman from Illinois 1 minute.

Mr. SABATH. I only wish to say that from the investigations I have made, Mr. Murray W. Garsson has not been indicted.

Mr. SNELL. I agreed to that. I agreed that the personnel was all right. I do not know anything against them.

Mr. SABATH. I am pleased to have the statement of the gentleman from New York that the personnel was all right. It was all right, all worked fearlessly and honestly, notwithstanding the unwarranted and unfounded attacks and charges made against two of them. I wish to submit that Mr. Murray W. Garsson was recommended to me by several Members as a man who was unafraid and could penetrate these many outrageous manipulations on the part of the protective committees, trust companies, receivers, trustees, and unscrupulous lawyers. He was formerly the assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Labor under the Hoover administration. Early in the investigation, when he began to step on the toes of some of the conniving gentlemen in New York, immediately the select committee received anonymous letters and innuendoes concerning Mr. Garsson, but no one could give me any proof that he had committed any wrong. In fact, to my knowledge, several of the large committees and bankers whom he started to investigate, engaged two private detective agencies to shadow and investigate him, all in the hope of finding something against him to be used to stay his activities, but that did not deter him. On the other hand, he was able to penetrate and disclose manipulations of these committees which were astounding. Nearly all of the judges in New York had so much confidence in him and the select committee that, before taking final action in many cases, they requested the select committee's reports. Not only has Mr. Garsson been subjected to this unjust attack, but the integrity of Mr. Joseph L. Tupy, of Chicago, has been mentioned. I want to say that there is no more honorable or honest man—

Mr. SNELL. We admit it, so what are you arguing about?

Mr. SABATH. Because I cannot leave unanswered the insinuations that have been made about Mr. Tupy. I refer

to the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] concerning Mr. Tupy, and I want to say to him and the membership of the House that he has rendered invaluable service to the committee and it is unfair to besmirch his name. I have known him since childhood. He is honest and has loyally and conscientiously served the committee. Once before he was subjected to an attack by a Member of this House, and in that instance I obtained positive proof that the statements against him were unwarranted and that my colleague had acted upon misinformation furnished from unreliable sources.

As to the amount of taxes collected, here is a statement from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They reported that at the end of June 1936, the sum of \$11,617,000 had been collected. Since that time they have collected a great many more millions, most of it upon information that the select committee submitted to them.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

MR. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNELL) there were—ayes 83, noes 21.

MR. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair has just counted. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 201, nays 94, answered "present" 1, not voting 134, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]
YEAS—201

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|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Aleshire | Dockweiler | Kelly, Ill. | Pierce |
| Allen, Del. | Dorsey | Kitchens | Poage |
| Allen, Pa. | Doughton | Kleberg | Quinn |
| Amlie | Drew, Pa. | Kocalkowski | Rabaut |
| Arends | Driver | Kopplemann | Ramsay |
| Arnold | Duncan | Kramer | Ramspeck |
| Ashbrook | Dunn | Kvale | Randolph |
| Atkinson | Edmiston | Lanzetta | Rayburn |
| Barden | Elliott | Larrabee | Rigney |
| Beam | Evans | Lea | Robertson |
| Belter | Faddis | Leavy | Robinson, Utah |
| Bell | Farley | Lemke | Ryan |
| Biermann | Fitzgerald | Lesinski | Sabath |
| Bigelow | Fitzpatrick | Lewis, Colo. | Sacks |
| Boileau | Flannagan | Long | Sanders |
| Boykin | Flannery | Lucas | Sauthoff |
| Bradley | Fieger | Luckey, Nebr. | Schaefer, Ill. |
| Brown | Fletcher | Ludlow | Schneider, Wis. |
| Buck | Frey, Pa. | Luecke, Mich. | Schuetz |
| Buckler, Minn. | Fries, Ill. | McAndrews | Schulte |
| Burch | Fuller | McCormack | Scott |
| Burdick | Gehrman | McFarlane | Shanley |
| Byrne | Gildea | McGehee | Sheppard |
| Caldwell | Gingery | McGrath | Smith, Wash. |
| Champion | Gray, Pa. | McSweeney | Snyder, Pa. |
| Citron | Green | Magnuson | Sparkman |
| Claypool | Greenwood | Maloney | Spence |
| Coffee, Nebr. | Greever | Mansfield | Steagall |
| Coffee, Wash. | Griffith | Mapes | Stefan |
| Colden | Haines | Martin, Colo. | Swope |
| Collins | Hamilton | Maverick | Tarver |
| Cooper | Harlan | Mills | Teigan |
| Costello | Harter | Moser, Pa. | Terry |
| Cox | Hendricks | Mosier, Ohio | Thom |
| Cravens | Higgins | Mouton | Thomas, Tex. |
| Crawford | Hildebrandt | Murdock, Ariz. | Thompson, Ill. |
| Crosby | Hill, Okla. | Murdock, Utah | Tolan |
| Crosser | Hill, Wash. | Nelson | Towey |
| Crowe | Hobbs | Nichols | Transue |
| Cullen | Honeyman | Norton | Vinson, Fred M. |
| Curley | Hook | O'Brien, Ill. | Voorhis |
| Daly | Houston | O'Brien, Mich. | Warren |
| Deen | Hunter | O'Connell, R. I. | Wearin |
| Delaney | Jacobsen | O'Connor, Mont. | Welch |
| DeRouen | Jarman | O'Day | Wene |
| Dickstein | Jenckes, Ind. | Oliver | West |
| Dies | Johnson, Luther A. | O'Neill, N. J. | Withrow |
| Dingell | Johnson, Minn. | Owen | Woodrum |
| Dirksen | Johnson, W. Va. | Palmisano | |
| Disney | Jones | Patman | |
| Dixon | Kee | Pettengill | |

NAYS—94

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Halleck | Mitchell, Tenn. | Simpson |
| Anderson, Mo. | Hennings | Mott | Snell |
| Andresen, Minn. | Holmes | Pace | Taber |
| Andrews | Hope | Parsons | Taylor, S. C. |
| Bates | Hull | Patterson | Taylor, Tenn. |
| Boehne | Jarrett | Pearson | Thomason, Tex. |
| Brooks | Jenkins, Ohio | Peterson, Ga. | Thurston |
| Carlson | Jenks, N. H. | Polk | Tinkham |
| Carter | Kennedy, Md. | Powers | Treadway |
| Case, S. Dak. | Kerr | Rankin | Turner |
| Church | Kinzer | Reece, Tenn. | Umstead |
| Clason | Kniffin | Reed, Ill. | Wadsworth |
| Cluett | Lambertson | Reed, N. Y. | Whelchel |
| Cochran | Lamneck | Rees, Kans. | White, Ohio |
| Cole, Md. | Lanham | Rich | Whittington |
| Cole, N. Y. | Lord | Richards | Wigglesworth |
| Colmer | Luce | Robison, Ky. | Williams |
| Dondero | Mahon, S. C. | Rogers, Mass. | Willcott |
| Dowell | Mahon, Tex. | Rogers, Okla. | Wolfenden |
| Doxey | Mason | Romjue | Wolverton |
| Engel | Massingale | Rutherford | Woodruff |
| Ford, Miss. | May | Secrest | Zimmerman |
| Gambrell | Michener | Shafer, Mich. | |
| Garrett | Millard | Short | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

McLean

NOT VOTING—134

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Allen, La. | Eberharter | Johnson, Okla. | Pfeffer |
| Bacon | Eckert | Keller | Phillips |
| Barry | Elcher | Kelly, N. Y. | Plumley |
| Bernard | Ellenbogen | Kennedy, N. Y. | Reilly |
| Binderup | Englebright | Kenney | Sadowski |
| Bland | Ferguson | Keogh | Scrugham |
| Bloom | Fernandez | Kirwan | Seger |
| Boland, Pa. | Fish | Kloeb | Shannon |
| Boren | Forand | Knutson | Sirovich |
| Boyer | Ford, Calif. | Lambeth | Smith, Conn. |
| Boylan, N. Y. | Fulmer | Lewis, Md. | Smith, Maine |
| Brewster | Gasque | McClellan | Smith, Va. |
| Buckley, N. Y. | Gavagan | McGranery | Smith, W. Va. |
| Bulwinkle | Gearhart | McGroarty | Somers, N. Y. |
| Cannon, Mo. | Gifford | McKeough | South |
| Cannon, Wis. | Gilchrist | McLaughlin | Stack |
| Cartwright | Goldsborough | McMillan | Starnes |
| Casey, Mass. | Gray, Ind. | McReynolds | Sullivan |
| Celler | Gregory | Maas | Summers, Tex. |
| Chandler | Griswold | Martin, Mass. | Sutphin |
| Chapman | Guyar | Mead | Sweeney |
| Clark, Idaho | Gwynne | Meeks | Taylor, Colo. |
| Clark, N. C. | Hancock, N. C. | Merritt | Thomas, N. J. |
| Cooley | Hancock, N. Y. | Miller | Tobey |
| Creal | Harrington | Mitchell, Ill. | Vincent, B. M. |
| Crowther | Hart | O'Connell, Mont. | Vinson, Ga. |
| Culkin | Hartley | O'Connor, N. Y. | Wallgren |
| Cummings | Havener | O'Leary | Walter |
| Dempsey | Healey | O'Malley | Weaver |
| DeMuth | Hill, Ala. | O'Neal, Ky. | White, Idaho |
| Ditter | Hoffman | O'Toole | Wilcox |
| Douglas | Imhoff | Patrick | Wood |
| Drewry, Va. | Izac | Patton | |
| Eaton | Johnson, Lyndon | Peterson, Fla. | |

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gregory (for) with Mr. Tobey (against).
 Mr. Fulmer (for) with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts (against).
 Mr. Gavagan (for) with Mr. Ditter (against).
 Mr. Beverly M. Vincent (for) with Mr. Bacon (against).
 Mr. Sirovich (for) with Mr. Eaton (against).
 Mr. Boyer (for) with Mr. Gifford (against).
 Mr. Ferguson (for) with Mr. Hoffman (against).
 Mr. Boylan of New York (for) with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey (against).
 Mr. DeMuth (for) with Mr. Crowther (against).
 Mr. Sullivan (for) with Mr. Seger (against).
 Mr. Bloom (for) with Mr. Douglas (against).
 Mr. Pfeiffer (for) with Mr. Fish (against).
 Mr. Boland of Pennsylvania (for) with Mr. Guyar (against).
 Mr. Keogh (for) with Mr. Knutson (against).
 Mr. Fernandez (for) with Mr. Plumley (against).
 Mr. Celler (for) with Mr. Hartley (against).
 Mr. Kennedy of New York (for) with Mr. Maas (against).
 Mr. Kelly of New York (for) with Mr. Smith of Maine (against).
 Mr. Merritt (for) with Mr. Hancock of New York (against).
 Mr. Barry (for) with Mr. Gwynne (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Culkin.
 Mr. O'Connor of New York with Mr. Gearhart.
 Mr. Bland with Mr. Brewster.
 Mr. Drewry of Virginia with Mr. Gilchrist.
 Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Havener.
 Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Englebright.
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Bernard.
 Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Wood.
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Kirwan.
 Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Buckley of New York.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Meeks.
 Mr. Gasque with Mr. Casey of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stack with Mr. Elcher.
 Mr. Hancock of North Carolina with Mr. Gray of Indiana.
 Mr. Miller with Mr. O'Toole.
 Mr. Mead with Mr. Griswold.
 Mr. Weaver with Mr. Reilly.
 Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Patton.
 Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Eckert.
 Mr. McReynolds with Mr. Cummings.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Healey.
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Cartwright.
 Mr. Kenney with Mr. Lewis of Maryland.
 Mr. Shannon with Mr. Goldsborough.
 Mr. Hill of Alabama with Mr. Imhoff.
 Mr. Sutphin with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.
 Mr. Starnes with Mr. O'Leary.
 Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. McKeough.
 Mr. McLaughlin with Mr. Smith of Connecticut.
 Mr. Lambeth with Mr. McClellan.
 Mr. O'Connell of Montana with Mr. Peterson of Florida.
 Mr. Cannon of Wisconsin with Mr. Ellenbogen.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table House Resolution 78, continuing the Select Committee to Investigate Real-Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein a speech made by the Commissioner General of Immigration on the subject of deportation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN WORLD'S FAIRS AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 454, making appropriations for participation by the United States in the New York World's Fair and in the world's fair to be held at the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., both in 1939.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have promised the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] that for today I would object to this resolution. I shall do so, not on my own account but on his.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment to permit me to make a brief statement?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, on July 9 resolutions were passed for participation by the United States Government in the New York World's Fair and in the Golden Gate Exposition in California. The House authorized \$3,000,000 for participation in the New York Fair and \$1,500,000 for participation in the Golden Gate Exposition. The deficiency subcommittee had hearings on July 23. Because of the urgency of procuring funds for the New York Commission, we reported out House Joint Resolution 454, and we have sought since then to bring the matter up.

I would like to advise the Members that there is great emergency need for some funds for the functioning of the Federal Commission handling the Federal Government's participation in the New York World's Fair, and this delay, which is most unfortunate, is proving very embarrassing to the Federal Commission and is retarding the Federal Government's preparation for participation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when we pass these resolutions providing \$3,000,000 for the New York Fair and \$1,500,000 for the Golden Gate International Exposition, will an effort be made to continue the fair into the succeeding year and ask the Federal Government for an additional contribution to participate further than this one year? That has been done several times

recently. Are these to be 1-year fairs or are they to be 2-year fairs?

Mr. WOODRUM. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that in all probability they will run for 2 years or more, so far as the fairs are concerned; but I may say to the gentleman further that the Committee on Appropriations has a definite, positive assurance from the commissioners of both expositions that the Federal Government will not be required or requested to put up any additional funds.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is one of the leading members of the Committee on Appropriations. He must know that the Federal Government is now \$36,773,000,000 in the "red." We cannot continue making these appropriations or other continuing appropriations under the circumstances.

Mr. WOODRUM. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this resolution is to meet an emergency. It is a Budget-balancing resolution. If every city of the United States would hold a world's fair and there should be the same attendance that there will be at the California exposition and the New York exposition, we would balance the Budget next year from the Federal tax collected from these fairs.

Mr. RICH. I wish the gentleman would explain that to the Members of the House, because I do not think they understand such a thing as that is possible. The fact of the matter is I cannot quite fathom that myself, and I would like to have the gentleman go into that.

Mr. WOODRUM. The gentleman must not assume from that that the other Members will not fathom it.

Mr. RICH. I want to say that this Congress has not fathomed anything when it comes to the financing of this country, because we are doing just the opposite from what we say we are doing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the reading of the Journal, the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, and the conclusion of the legislative program in order for the day, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO and Mr. SABATH asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAY

The SPEAKER. This is the day set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

REGULATION OF PROCEEDINGS IN ADOPTION

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2281) to regulate proceedings in adoption in the District of Columbia, which is similar to H. R. 7902, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to hear and determine petitions and decrees of adoption of any adult or child (hereinafter called adoptee) with authority to make such rules, not inconsistent with this act, as shall bring fully before the court for consideration the interests of the adoptee, the natural parents, the petitioner, and any other

properly interested party. No petition shall be considered by the court unless petitioner's spouse joins in the petition or consents to the adoption.

Jurisdiction is conferred if either of the following circumstances exist:

- (1) If petitioner is a legal resident of the District of Columbia;
- (2) If petitioner has actually resided in the District of Columbia for at least 1 year.

The petition shall state, so far as known, the name, age, race, occupation, and address of the natural parents, when known, and of the petitioner, whether the petitioner is married or single, the age and sex of the adoptee, the property owned by the adoptee, and such other facts as the court may require.

The court shall thereupon, if the adoptee is under 21 years of age, issue a rule with copy of the petition attached, which shall be served in such manner as the court shall therein direct, directed to all parties to the petition who do not appear and consent to the adoption, and to the Board of Public Welfare to verify the allegations of the petition, to make a thorough investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if the adoptee is a proper subject for adoption and if the home of the petitioner is a suitable one for the adoptee and within a period not in excess of 60 days to report its findings with recommendations to the court. If an investigation already has been made by a qualified social agency, the Board of Public Welfare shall accept it instead of making one itself.

SEC. 2. If adoptee is under 21 years of age, no decree of adoption shall be made unless the court shall find that the following persons have consented to the adoption: Adoptee, if 14 or more years of age; and the natural parents or adoptive parents by a previous adoption, if living. The consent of the father of an adoptee born out of wedlock shall not be necessary unless he has both acknowledged the adoptee and contributed voluntarily to its support. The consent of a parent who is a minor shall not be voidable because of that minority.

If adoptee shall have attained the age of 21 years or over, the only consents which shall be required are those of such adoptee, and its spouse, if any.

The consent of a natural parent, or parents, or adoptive parents by a previous adoption, may be dispensed with (1) where after such notice as the court shall direct it shall appear to the court that such person or persons cannot be located; (2) where they have been permanently deprived of custody of the adoptee by court order; (3) where it shall appear to the court that they have abandoned the adoptee and voluntarily failed to contribute to his or her support for a period of at least 1 year next preceding the date of the filing of the petition; or (4) where investigation has shown to the satisfaction of the court extraordinary cause why such consent should be dispensed with.

SEC. 3. After considering the petition, the consents, and such evidence as the parties and any other properly interested person may wish to present, the court may enter a final decree of adoption if it is satisfied (a) that adoptee is physically, mentally, and otherwise suitable for adoption by the petitioner; (b) that the petitioner is fit and able to give the adoptee a proper home and education; and (c) that the change will be for the best interests of adoptee.

No final decree of adoption shall be entered unless the adoptee shall have been living with the adopter at least 6 months prior to the filing of the petition. If, however, it shall appear in the interests of the adoptee, the court may enter an interlocutory decree for adoption, which decree shall by its terms automatically become a final decree of adoption on a day therein named, which shall not be more than 6 months from the entry of such interlocutory decree unless such decree shall be set aside for cause shown. If it shall appear in the interests of the adoptee, the Board of Public Welfare shall visit the adoptee during the period of the interlocutory decree at regular intervals.

SEC. 4. Notice of a final decree of adoption shall be sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department. This Bureau shall cause to be made a new record of the birth in the new name and with the names of the adopter and shall then cause to be sealed and filed the original birth certificate with the order of the court and such sealed package shall be opened only by order of the court.

SEC. 5. Entry of a final decree of adoption shall establish the relation of natural parent and natural child between adopter and adoptee for all purposes including mutual rights of inheritance and succession the same as if adoptee was born of adopter, except that adoptee shall not inherit from collateral relatives of or the parents of adopter although such collateral relatives and parents of adopter shall have the right of inheritance from adoptee. All rights and duties including those of inheritance and succession between adoptee, his or her natural parents, their issue, collateral relatives, etc., shall be cut off. In the event one of the natural parents shall be the spouse of petitioner, then the rights and relations as between adoptee, such natural parent, and his or her parents and collateral relatives, including mutual rights of inheritance and succession, shall in nowise be altered.

The family name of the adoptee shall be changed to that of adopter unless the decree shall otherwise provide, and the given name of the adoptee may be fixed or changed at the same time.

SEC. 6. Records and papers in adoption proceedings, after the petition is filed and prior to the entry of a final decree, shall be open to inspection by the parties or their attorneys and members of the Board of Public Welfare or their agents, upon order of the court. Upon the entry of a final decree the Board of Public Welfare and the clerk of the court shall seal all papers in the proceedings. Said seals shall not be broken, and said papers shall

not be inspected by any person, including the parties to the proceeding, except upon order of the court. Application for leave to inspect papers in adoption proceedings shall be by petition and shall be granted only for extraordinary cause shown. The court may appoint a master to consider and investigate the facts upon which such a petition is based, who shall make his findings and recommendations to the court.

The clerk of the court shall keep a docket of all adoption proceedings which shall only be inspected upon order of the court upon the same conditions hereinabove set out for the inspection of papers.

SEC. 7. Section 395 (title 15, sec. 1, New Code) of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia is hereby repealed. The provisions hereof shall have no retroactive effect and shall not be construed as affecting in any way the rights and relations obtained by any decree of adoption entered heretofore, and all proceedings instituted and pending on the date of this enactment shall be carried to their final determination in accordance with the provisions of section 395 as if this act had not been enacted, and all orders and decrees entered therein shall remain valid and binding on all parties thereby affected.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 2, strike out the period in line 24 and the remainder of line 24 and lines 1 and 2, page 3, and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "except that the foregoing provisions of this section relating to investigations and reports by the Board of Public Welfare shall not apply if an investigation has already been made by a qualified social agency, or by an organization, religious or otherwise, having under its care minors for adoption, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and if such agency or institution appears in the proceedings and reports to the court the results of its investigation and its recommendations with respect to the adoption."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is agreeable to the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. It is simply a clarifying amendment, not controversial in any way. Unless some Member wants it explained more fully, I will rest with the brief statement which I have just made.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 6, after line 20, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this section, no records or otherwise of any institution or social agency referred to in section 1 and filed in the proceedings pursuant to an order of the court, shall be open to inspection by any person except with the consent of such institution or agency."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 7902) was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 7051) entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes", disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. COPELAND, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. McNARY, and Mr. JOHNSON of California to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 2260) entitled "An act to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved", disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. VAN NUYS, Mr. BORAH, and Mr. AUSTIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 7950) to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TAYLOR of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7950) to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this bill be limited to 20 minutes, one half to be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7950, with Mr. DRIVER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, this bill amends various sections of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of the District of Columbia. One of the amendments provides that in event the license of a licensee is revoked or suspended he may have the right of appeal to a court for review. Another amendment permits lunch rooms that have liquor licenses to serve liquor at the counter. At the present time it is possible for a person to obtain only beer or wine, but not liquor. In case there are three or four in a group and they go into a lunch room and want to buy liquor, all of them are compelled to go back and sit at a table. This causes a lot of hardship to the workingmen.

I really do not believe there is any opposition to this bill. The Commissioners of the District recommend it, and the opposition of the gentlemen who objected to the bill is on account of the fact he is opposed to a bill which follows this one and hopes that discussion on this bill will perhaps prolong the time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMISANO. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman described this measure as being one that permits the serving of hard liquor at a counter in addition to being served at a table?

Mr. PALMISANO. That is right.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is not this loosening up the law a little more than was the case before?

Mr. PALMISANO. Yes. I may say that the bartenders' union of the American Federation of Labor is 100 percent for this amendment. This is its amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In other words, it is the amendment of the District bartenders?

Mr. PALMISANO. It seems to me the convenience of the workingman should be considered. In other words, the workingmen feel that if they have to go back to a table some tips are necessary, whereas if they drink at the counter sitting on the stools no tips are required.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Therefore, the gentleman is including the workingmen as well as the general public in this attempt to make the drinking of hard liquor easier than before?

Mr. PALMISANO. The argument before the committee was that this would help the workingman in that respect.

Mr. REES of Kansas. How could it help the workingman when he would have to spend more money for liquor?

Mr. PALMISANO. If a man wants to drink he is going to get his drink whether he has to go back to a table or can get it at the counter. The question here is whether he will be permitted to drink at the counter, sitting on the stool which is provided in front of the counter, or whether he will be compelled to go back to the rear of the room and take his drink there.

Mr. REES of Kansas. My interest in this is that this bill looks to me as though it is brought here principally in the interests of the bartenders and persons serving liquor, because by this measure we are loosening up the liquor law a little more than before.

Mr. PALMISANO. I think, after all is said and done, if we are going to have liquor laws we must accommodate the people who want to buy liquor and the people who serve it. If the gentleman does not want to drink or wants to satisfy the element that does not drink, then, of course, that is a different proposition.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is correct; I am against selling liquor at all, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. PALMISANO. Then, of course, the whole liquor-license law is not approved of by the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMISANO. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Can the gentleman from Maryland tell the Committee where, in this country, in his city of Baltimore, in my city of St. Louis, or in any other city of the United States, prior to prohibition, women—and especially young girls and young men—could go into a public place and get liquor in the way they can today?

Mr. PALMISANO. This practice is an orphan to prohibition, developed during the prohibition era, when young ladies learned to drink behind closed doors. The American people, especially the women themselves, would not tolerate such a practice before prohibition.

Mr. COCHRAN. Did not the gentleman, as well as I myself, take the floor time and time again and state to the House, "We plead with you to repeal the eighteenth amendment. The evil, the saloon, is gone."

But now so-called taverns and under other names, there are about 25 times as many saloons—that is all they are—in this country as there were before prohibition.

May I add that if the distributors of liquor and officials in charge do not find a way to protect the youth of this country from hard liquor, there is going to be a prohibition fight in this country with which the other fight will be in no way comparable. As one who wanted the eighteenth amendment repealed, I can see this coming. [Applause.]

Mr. PALMISANO. I agree with the gentleman, and I may say his statement applies not only to hard liquor but to the product of the breweries as well. I regret many of the laws which have been enacted in various States. I believe the laws we had in the various States before prohibition were better than the laws today. I hope the day will come when the sale of liquor is out in the open. This idea of making people drink behind closed doors, making them go back in the room and sit at a table, prohibiting them from drinking at the counter, and so forth, is all camouflage. We want people to drink out in the open if they are going to drink. I hope drug stores and grocery stores will not have the right to sell liquor anywhere, because I believe the police officer on the post ought to know when a minor goes into a place where he or she can obtain something he has no right to obtain, so he can then and there stop that minor; or if he should see a child come out of a liquor store, the presumption of law would be that the child had something it had no right to have. The way it is today, drug stores, grocery stores, and all kinds of stores sell everything under the sun. I want to prevent this, and I hope the day will come when it will be prevented.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMISANO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman agree with me that the important thing in the consideration of this amendment is not the position a man is in when he is drinking, whether he is standing up or sitting down, but the condition he is in afterward. It makes no difference whether he is standing at the counter or sitting at the table.

Mr. PALMISANO. In response to the question of the gentleman from Illinois, I may say that it is better to permit a man to drink at the counter, where the man in charge can see whether or not the customer is under the influence

of liquor. In such a case the responsibility lies with the man in charge. When the customer is back in the room 15, 20, or 50 feet away from the bartender, the bartender is unable to observe the condition of the individual, and this is a bad situation.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMISANO. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. On page 2 of the report, in connection with section 2, it is stated that the Alcohol Beverage Control Board has considered this proposal and is opposed to it. Is this statement correct?

Mr. PALMISANO. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Also, the Commissioners reported on this proposal and recommend unfavorable action?

Mr. PALMISANO. The gentleman is correct. However, as I have stated in answer to a previous question, the Federation of Labor and the working classes as a whole want this amendment. There is no reason why a man should be able to get a drink in a back room and not be able to get it right in front, where the public may observe the gentleman drinking as well as the man serving him.

Mr. DONDERO. The reason given by the Board is that this is a step in the direction of the return of the old saloon.

Mr. PALMISANO. What is the difference whether it is the old saloon or not? The point is that you ought to be in a position to observe the man who is waiting on the customer and the customer himself, to see whether the latter is in condition to take a drink.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman thinks the House should ignore the action of the two Boards entirely?

Mr. PALMISANO. I think so.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, before we get into a wide-open discussion of the entire liquor and prohibition situation in the country let us take a look at this bill, so that no one will be misinformed as to its contents. The bill is very simple.

The first section of the bill provides for a review in the District courts if the Commissioners or the Alcoholic Beverage Board undertake to revoke or suspend the license. I think everybody is agreed that if someone, with bona-fide intentions, lays down his money and gets a license and that license ultimately is revoked or suspended, he ought to have the right to go into court and there contest the merits and the substance of the cause before a final order of revocation or suspension is imposed. This is item no. 1, and no one can quarrel with this section of the bill. It simply preserves the right of judicial review.

The second section confers upon lunch counters in this town the right to sell hard drinks. I am probably more responsible for this section than anybody else, and I will tell you why it is there. In the first place, it is there because the bartenders in this District are interested and, secondly, because of an experience I saw over here on the corner. There is a little place over there that has a counter with some stools in it, and it also has two tables in it. They can have a license to sell hard drinks; but if the two tables are occupied and someone comes in for what the Scotchman calls a little snifter, he cannot sit down at the counter and get a drink. As a further instance, you may have on Pennsylvania Avenue a store with a 30-foot front that has a counter and 50 stools, where the substantial revenue comes from the food that is sold, while liquor is a secondary consideration. He cannot get a license, while next door to him may be a store or restaurant with 40 stools and 2 tables, so that you can sit down at one of the tables and get a drink, and such a place can receive a license. It looks to me like a rather unfair discrimination, and, after all the District Committee was only trying to put this in line so as to operate fairly with respect to all lunch rooms. There are some who are opposed to this provision. There are some restaurants that are opposed to it; but is there any reason why you should deny a license to one businessman in the District of Columbia as against another simply because he has stools in his restaurant instead of having, perhaps, half as

many stools, and a couple of tables where people can take a drink?

The third section deals with advertising and notice of hearings. Under present conditions, if you have a license, off sale or on sale, in the District of Columbia, and the time comes for renewal at the end of the fiscal year, you have to go through all the rigmarole of advertising, notice, and so forth, which is absolutely unnecessary. Therefore this is nothing but a clarifying amendment.

The fourth section deals with bonds. You will recall that when we wrote the original act for the District of Columbia we did not have any stamp provision, so that they could buy their stamps and affix them to the bottles, and therefore we had a bond provision inserted to protect the District, and in a way this affected the degree of responsibility involved. Inasmuch as they must now buy the stamps, this bond provision is absolutely unnecessary and therefore we have undertaken to do away with it.

Section 5 deals with posting of notice when, for instance, there is a suspension or revocation of a license, and I will tell you how this works. There is a young chap here in town who runs a night club. I am not going to mention any names. It is a very decorous place. Now, what happened was this. He was behind in the payment of his bills, and under the regulations as imposed by the A. B. C. Board, if his credit is not in good standing the wholesalers have to report him. This young man failed to pay his bills. He had only been in business a short time. They reported him to the A. B. C. Board, and the result was that under existing law they had to suspend his license. I think they suspended it for 2 days. It then became necessary, under the law, for one of the officers of the District to go there and put a sign in his window or on the door announcing the fact he had been guilty of an infraction of the law and his license suspended, probably over a week end. There was no moral turpitude involved in the matter. It was just a case where he could not reach in his pocket or go into his bank account and pay his bills. It seems to me this is an injustice to a business enterprise of this kind, because if the patrons were to come there and see this sign, the ordinary inference would be that here is a gentleman who has violated the law, because we so seldom dissociate those violations of the law that involve moral turpitude from those that do not. So we feel that some discretion ought to be reposed in the A. B. C. Board to post the suspension sign or not, so as not to unfairly injure a man with respect to his business conduct.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the additional 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me finish this short statement, and then I shall yield.

The final section of the bill relates to bringing liquor, wines, and so forth, into the District of Columbia. I simply wish to say that in a great many States they have a provision in their liquor laws now whereby you cannot bring in more than 1 gallon, because, if you could, there would be a chance of violating, or at least avoiding or evading, the revenue laws of that State. You gentlemen who come from New York have such a provision in your liquor law. This was introduced at the instance of Mr. SHAFER of Michigan, and it seeks to put a limit of 1 gallon on the amount that they can bring in. Over and above that would make it an offense under this act. The only reason it is put in there is to discourage the idea of picking up wines and liquors, for instance, in some other jurisdiction, where there is no State tax, and bringing it in here and thereby avoiding the tax. It is essentially a reciprocal provision in conformity with the laws of other jurisdictions.

There you have the bill in six sections; it seeks to amend and perfect the existing laws of the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As I understand the gentleman, under the present law, you must sit down at a table in order to drink hard liquor?

Mr. DIRKSEN. And may I remind the gentleman of the time when we had that great debate on the floor as to whether the bend should be in the knee or the elbow, and the knee won?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Under this measure it permits the service of hard liquor to those sitting on stools.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But you must sit on the stool in order to get the liquor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. You cannot stand up and get a drink at the bar?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Why not let the fellow get a drink who stands up?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will say to my friend that we have gone through the whole gamut of hypocrisy on the thing, and find that one can get just as intoxicated sitting on a stool or at a table as standing at the bar. It makes no difference. It is, after all, a question of appetite and a question of education rather than of putting on this strange hypocritical restraint which seeks to make people good by legislative fiat.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Do I understand that a delicatessen store in the District, where they have a license, can sell to people sitting at a table? I understand if one of the sections becomes a law anybody can go in there with a child, who may be in there buying something to eat, and get hard liquor at the counter.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He cannot get a license, in the first instance, under this bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Assuming he has one now. Do drug stores have licenses?

Mr. DIRKSEN. They do not have on-sale license.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know anything about the law, and I am seeking information.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the gentleman ever gone into a drug store and gotten a drink?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am against prohibition, but I am somewhat interested in liquor. Can a delicatessen store have a license?

Mr. DIRKSEN. A certain kind of off-sale license. We have a dozen or 15 different kinds of licenses. It would make you woozy to try to keep in mind all of the licenses we have. The application of this section is to restaurants. The substantial portion of the revenues in such institutions must come from the sale of food. Drink is an incidental. All this seeks to do is to put a stool restaurant on a parity with one that has stools and tables. That is all.

Mr. McCORMACK. If that is all, it is enough to make me vote against the bill.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are not here, nor are the members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, to tell this House why they oppose this bill. Can the gentleman from Illinois tell us?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. What I say is said not in a spirit of reproach or criticism of the Commission. Every one of them are gentlemen and scholars and have done a very splendid executive job for the District of Columbia. I have also the highest regard for the members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. They have been operating under the first law permitting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia, and there is that tendency, that inertia, that probably makes them take a position against any innovation of any kind. I suppose I might be in a similar condition myself, but we must not forget that it is the Congress, after all, that is legislating for the District and not the A. B. C. Board.

Mr. DONDERO. What is the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board here for?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is essentially an administrative body, and every once in a while we call them before the Committee on the District to give us their views. It is not a legislative group in any sense.

Mr. DONDERO. They have jurisdiction over this entire subject and rules and regulations.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; of enforcement. They are to enforce whatever Congress writes into the bill. It is not a policy-making body except insofar as some regulations are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 6 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The right, power, and jurisdiction to issue, transfer, revoke, and suspend all licenses under this act shall be vested solely in the Board. In the event of the revocation or of the suspension by the Board of a license, the licensee may have a review of the Board's decision before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, sitting as an equity court, and the court may affirm, modify, or reverse the finding of the Board as the facts and law of the case may warrant."

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLLINS: Strike out all of the matter commencing in line 3, page 1, and ending in line 3, page 2.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, in order to revoke a license in the District of Columbia at the present time, the matter must be considered by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, which has its investigators in the field, and who hear the question of revocation. If in their judgment conditions are such that a license should be revoked, they so order. There is an appeal from that to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. That is the procedure at the present time, and it has been a very efficacious way of handling the revocation of licenses in the District. This act, or the first section of the act, the one about which I am speaking at this point, undertakes to repeal that and permits the revocations to be appealed to the courts of the District for decision.

It means that it will be a very difficult matter to secure the revocation of a license.

This measure was submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the report states this:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is of the opinion that the present method of noting appeals to the Commissioners is more expedient and efficacious. No particular abuse has been complained of. They invite attention to the fact that the proposal authorizes a review for a 1-day suspension as well as a 30-day suspension, and believes that such practice will result in delay, with hampering effect upon the enforcement of the law—

And so forth. I think that a good system that has been in vogue for several years and about which no one has complained should not be set aside and a new method attempted, all of which ultimately would mean delay in the revocation of licenses.

Mr. LANZETTA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLINS. I yield.

Mr. LANZETTA. Does not the gentleman think that in view of the investments that are made in connection with these liquor licenses they should not be revoked by a board such as this Board, and that a man should have a right to defend himself and protect his property?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, we have the Federal Trade Commission that decides questions immensely more important than the revocation of a liquor license. We have the Interstate Commerce Commission that is deciding questions infinitely more important than the revocation of a liquor license. If it is the disposition of this House to turn over to the liquor dealers of the District the enforcement of the liquor laws

and put no restraint whatever upon persons who dispense liquors, this is a fine beginning to make.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment to this law, it is true, was opposed by the Commissioners, but I want to give you the reason why this amendment was introduced and asked to be adopted. They have adopted a system of stationing one or two policemen outside of a place. In one instance the testimony showed that a policeman stood 300 yards away from a place to recognize people he thought were under the influence of liquor, and on the testimony of that one police officer the man's license was likely to be revoked or suspended. Licenses in the District of Columbia are more valuable than in any other cities, for this reason: They have placed a limitation on the number of licenses. You can obtain \$5,000 for a license from someone who is willing to sell. The Commissioners, in time, or the A. B. C. Board, might err in taking the testimony of one individual police officer in the District of Columbia. We are all subject to err. When that is done, that man has a right to take it to the court and have the testimony presented.

Let me give you an illustration. I have asked for the records of the A. B. C. Board in cases where they suspended licenses and revoked licenses. In many instances they saw a man come out of a place that the officer thought was under the influence of liquor. He would not take that individual back into the place and say, "Did you sell this man?" or ask the individual, "Did you buy from this man?" They would simply take that individual to the police court. The proprietor knows nothing at all about it, and finally he gets a summons to show cause why his license should not be suspended or revoked. I say that is not fair. At least the liquor dealer is entitled to know whenever there is a charge laid against him, and to be confronted with the individual right then and there so that he may be able to obtain witnesses who are in the place at that particular time in order that he may set up a defense. It is for that reason that we ask not for an appeal when a license is revoked or suspended. We give to the liquor license board absolute power in granting licenses in the first place, but we say the individual ought to be protected against any one person in having his license revoked or suspended. That is all we ask.

So I say the purpose of this is to prevent an abuse by any one individual of the police department who may see a customer coming out of a place. For instance, if I would go into a place under the influence of liquor and the man in charge refused to sell me a drink, and by chance I may be put out of the place, when I get outside a police officer happens to come along. He picks me up and he takes me to the police court and he charges that individual with violating the law, and the individual, even though observing the law, may lose his license or have it suspended.

So I appeal to you to vote against this amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi and permit this to exist, because it will not hurt anyone. If you cannot trust the courts, then let us wipe them out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. SACKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I shall not take the full 5 minutes, but I feel this amendment is important enough to explain. At the present time in the District of Columbia the A. B. C. Board took upon itself to suspend the license of individuals who do not pay their bills to the wholesalers on the day due—in 30 days. That was brought out in the investigation. There has grown up in this District a sort of tacit agreement amongst the wholesalers and others that if the bills are not paid the man who holds the license has it automatically suspended.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SACKS. I yield.

Mr. COLLINS. That is the law that the gentleman's committee passed.

Mr. SACKS. It is not the law; it is a regulation which grew up because the law is not clear but is a bit ambiguous. That was brought out at the hearings.

The important thing is the fact that the committee found that the A. B. C. Board and the Commissioners were taking evidence in cases of revocation and also of suspension and would suspend in certain cases but not in other similar cases. In looking over the situation, the members of the committee found that great inequities were done by the Board. I believe that we can trust our courts. This act does not give anybody but the courts of this District the right to review a suspension or revocation. The Board still has the right to revoke, the Board still has the right to suspend, but this just gives the person affected the right to have his case heard on appeal in the courts of the District. Many licenses have been suspended and revoked by the Board on evidence which, in my opinion, was not legal evidence. So if this provision is written into law it will prove to be a protection for the public, the licensee, and also the Board.

Mr. LANZETTA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SACKS. I yield.

Mr. LANZETTA. I understand that the report states that the Commissioners are against this provision being in the bill. Is that right?

Mr. SACKS. Yes.

Mr. LANZETTA. Would not that be natural?

Mr. SACKS. Certainly. The Commissioners are against it because they do not want to have it reviewed by the court; they want to have the power themselves.

Mr. LANZETTA. They do not want their powers curtailed.

Mr. SACKS. There should be some control over the Board. If we give the courts the right and the power to review this evidence, we shall get better control.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SACKS. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the gentleman have the same philosophy about the Labor Relations Board that he has about the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of the District of Columbia?

Mr. SACKS. I feel the same way about a lot of boards. I believe that there ought to be some appeal from their decisions. As to the Labor Relations Board, their power of control is subject to judicial review.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, may the amendment be again reported?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment for information.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the first paragraph of subsection (g) of section 11 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. (g) Retailer's license, class C: Such a license shall be issued only for a bona-fide restaurant, hotel, or club, or a passenger-carrying marine vessel serving meals, or a club car or a dining car on a railroad. It shall authorize the holder thereof to keep for sale and to sell spirits, wine, and beer at the place therein described for consumption only in said place. Except in the case of clubs, hotels, and passenger-carrying marine vessels serving meals in interstate commerce of 100 miles or more, no beverage shall be sold or served to a customer in any closed container. In the case of restaurants and passenger-carrying marine vessels and club cars or dining cars on a railroad, said spirits, wine, and beer shall be sold or served only to persons seated at public tables or at bona-fide lunch counters, except that spirits, wine, and beer may be sold or served to assemblages of more than six individuals in a private room when such room has been previously approved by the Board. In the case of hotels, said beverages may be sold and served only in the private room of a registered guest or to persons seated at public tables or at bona-fide lunch counters or to assemblages of more than six individuals in a private room, when such room has been previously approved by the Board. And in the case of clubs, said beverages may be sold and served in the private room of a member or guest of a member, or to persons seated at tables. No license shall be issued

to a club which has not been established for at least 3 months immediately prior to the making of the application for such license. All alcoholic beverages offered for sale or sold by the holder of such licenses may be displayed and dispensed in full sight of the purchaser."

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLLINS: Strike out all of the matter commencing in line 4, page 2, and ending in line 12 on page 3.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, under section 2 of this bill, as presented by the District legislative committee, there will be an increase in the number and a widening of the character of places in the District where hard liquors may be sold.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there? I know he wants to be fair.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I must decline to yield for the moment. That is the purpose of section 2; to permit hard liquors to be sold in an additional number of places.

The amendment that I have offered proposes to leave the law as it is now. That is the difference in the position that I am taking and the position sponsored by the District legislative committee. The committee's proposition is generally spoken of as the high-school or elementary-school amendment; in other words, every lunch counter in the District of Columbia could be licensed to sell hard liquor. It would go even beyond opening up the old-fashioned saloon in the District of Columbia. Stripped of all surplus verbiage, that is exactly what it would mean. It would permit liquor to be sold at lunch counters so that you or I, or almost anybody else, young and old, could walk up to a lunch counter and get hard liquor because of its being a food-handling place. It would mean that in outlying sections at food dispensaries patronized by motorists and elsewhere all over the District liquor would be sold at lunch counters, which could only result in there being many additional places where hard liquor will be sold in the District of Columbia.

Instead of making it a more difficult matter to get a license, this proposition would open the door and let everybody who might wish to operate a delicatessen establishment, soda fountain, or any other place where food is dispensed sell liquor.

Let us see what the Commissioners have to say about this, for, after all, they are still the Commissioners of the District, and I think that on the question of the regulation of traffic in liquor they speak with as much wisdom as anyone to whom we might turn. Here is what they say:

Section 2 proposes—

And I want to strike it out, to leave the law as it is—the amendment of subsection (g) of section 11 by providing that spirits may be served "at bona-fide lunch counters"—

And that phrase "at bona-fide lunch counters" is in quotation marks—

as well as tables as now provided under existing law. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board has considered this proposal and is opposed to the same for the reason that it is considered to be a step in the direction of the return of the saloon. The Commissioners have reported on this proposal and recommended unfavorable action.

You will find that statement in the report of the committee which you have before you.

We have already fixed it so that it will be practically impossible, except after the lapse of a long period of time, to revoke a license. If we do not vote the committee's proposition down, it just looks to me like we are going to have with us all of the places, good and bad, now operating, and, in addition, a thousand other places where hard liquor may be sold where it may not now be sold, and then we shall have a beautiful place in which to live.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the gentleman from Mississippi would not yield to me so that I could correct a misstatement he made while discussing the amendment he offered. He tells you, if we permit this law to be enacted, that in sub-

stance you will create liquor stores in lunchrooms, which is not true. As the law reads today, not one single license will be obtained in the District whether this bill is passed or not.

This bill does one thing and one thing only, and the best way to illustrate it is by assuming that this is the counter and this is the table. You can obtain your beer and wine sitting on a stool here, but your friend will have to sit at the table, within 1 foot of the counter, in order to obtain liquor. Now, what difference is there?

As I stated, not one new license will be obtained under this bill. It simply says that a man who has a liquor license will be permitted to sell liquor at the counter with meals the same as he is permitted to sell liquor at the table, and that is all there is to it.

What is the difference whether in the same room you sit at the table within a foot of the counter or sit at the counter? That is the whole question.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down and this bill passed under the recommendation of the Federation of Labor and the workingmen who cannot afford to pay tips when drinking at the table. He may obtain his drink with his meal direct from the man who serves him instead of having a waiter intervene.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMISANO. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman has stated that under this section no more licenses would be issued?

Mr. PALMISANO. That is true.

Mr. REES of Kansas. You mean they cannot be issued?

Mr. PALMISANO. The A. B. C. has set a definite number and that number is limited. No other license will be granted under this provision.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But if a man goes out of business there is no reason why some other lunchroom cannot get a license?

Mr. PALMISANO. That is true whether we pass this bill or not.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just wanted to correct the situation as stated by the gentleman from Mississippi when he said lunch counters would be able to get licenses. There is nothing to prevent that under the present law, is there?

Mr. PALMISANO. There will not be one single license granted under this bill. It simply says to the man who now has a license that he may sell at the counter, as I tried to illustrate. He has a table and he has a counter. Today he may serve at the table within one foot of the counter, but he cannot serve at the counter. In other words, I cannot obtain my drink at the counter. I have to move around about a foot and then the waiter will come and bring me my drink within a foot or two of the counter.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Under this bill he could take out the tables and put in counters, could he not?

Mr. PALMISANO. Well, they would have to have stools anyway. He has to serve meals. Of course they have regulations.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMISANO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. As I understand it, the District Commissioners are opposed to this bill?

Mr. PALMISANO. They are opposed to the amendment. This bill was proposed by the Federation of Labor, the Bartenders' Union and others, their contention being if three men come in together, one would perhaps want a drink of liquor. The others might want beer or wine. The beer and wine could be served at the counter, but the one who wanted the liquor would have to separate from the other two. Consequently, the three of them would go back to a table and necessarily, all of them wanting to be good sports, although not being able to afford it, would have to pay a little tip.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLINS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLLINS) there were—ayes 33, noes 41.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. That subsection (b) of section 14 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. (b) Before granting a retailer's license, except a retailer's license class E or class F, the Board shall give notice by advertisement published once a week and for at least 2 weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the District of Columbia. The advertisement so published shall contain the name of the applicant and a description by street and number, or other plain designation, of the particular location for which the license is requested and the class of license desired. Such notice shall state that remonstrants are entitled to be heard before the granting of such license and shall name the time and place of such hearing. There shall also be posted by the Board a notice, in a conspicuous place, on the outside of the premises. This notice shall state that remonstrants are entitled to be heard before the granting of such license and shall name the same time and place for such hearing as set out in the public advertisement; and, if remonstrance against the granting of such license is filed, no final action shall be taken by the Board until the remonstrant shall have had an opportunity to be heard, under rules and regulations prescribed by said Board. Any person willfully removing, obliterating, marring, or defacing said notice shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act. This subsection shall not apply to the issuance of a license to a retailer for any place of business if such retailer is the holder of a license of the same class for the same place and if said last-mentioned license is in effect on the date the application for the new license is filed."

Sec. 4. That subsection (d) of section 14 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. (d) A separate application shall be filed with respect to each place of business. The required license fee shall be paid to the collector of taxes and his duplicate receipt shall accompany the application for license. In the event the license is denied the fee shall be returned. Every such application shall be verified by the affidavit of the applicant, if an individual, or by all of the members of a partnership, or by the president or vice president of a corporation. If any false statement is knowingly made in such application, or in any accompanying statement under oath which may be required by the Commissioners or the Board, the person making the same shall be deemed guilty of perjury. The making of a false statement in any such application, or in any such accompanying statement, whether made with or without the knowledge or consent of the applicant, shall, in the discretion of the Board, constitute sufficient cause for the revocation of the license."

Sec. 5. That the second paragraph of section 17 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That in the event the Board at any time shall order the suspension of any license a notice may be posted by the Board, in a conspicuous place, on the outside of the licensed premises, at or near the main street entrance thereto; which notice shall state that the license theretofore issued to the licensee has been suspended, and shall state the time for which said license is suspended, and state that the suspension is ordered because of a violation of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or of the Commissioners' regulations adopted under authority of said District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act."

Sec. 6. That the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 39. (a) It shall be unlawful for anyone, except a public or common carrier or the holder of a manufacturer's, wholesaler's, or retailer's license issued under this act, to transport, import, bring, or ship or cause to be transported, imported, brought, or shipped into the District of Columbia from without the District of Columbia any wines, spirits, or beer in a quantity in excess of 1 gallon at any one time.

"(b) No public or common carrier shall transport or bring into the District of Columbia wine, spirits, or beer in a quantity in excess of 1 gallon at any one time for delivery to any one person in the District of Columbia.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to bona-fide processors of old stocks who are moving into the District of Columbia nor to embassies or diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, nor to wines imported for religious or sacramental purposes, nor to wine, spirits, and beer to be delivered to the holder of a manufacturer's, wholesaler's, or retailer's license issued under this act.

"(d) The penalty for violation of this section shall consist of the forfeiture of the beverages transported, imported, or shipped or caused to be transported, imported, brought, or shipped in violation of this section, and a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months."

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PALMISANO: Page 6, line 16, at the end of the line add the following: "other than the holder of a

manufacturer's, wholesaler's, or retailer's license issued under this act."

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, I may say this is a clarifying amendment. It appeared that a common carrier might not be able to receive any assignments. We were trying to protect the revenues of the District of Columbia. This is the amendment recommended by the committee. It was thought a common carrier could not bring anything into the District and this amendment corrects that situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. PALMISANO]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SACKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SACKS: Page 7, at the end of section 39, insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 40. The word 'neighborhood' as used in paragraph (5), section 14, of the act of January 24, 1934, shall be defined as that territory lying within a radius of 600 feet of the premises for which the license is to be issued."

Mr. SACKS. Mr. Chairman, this is a clarifying amendment in regard to a situation that was brought out during the hearings which the Committee on the District of Columbia had with the A. B. C. Board. Under the present act a beer license is issued upon an application which must be consented to by a majority of the people living within a radius of 600 feet. In drawing the act with reference to hard liquor the words "600 feet" were omitted, and the act merely states "neighborhood." As a matter of fact, the Board has been deciding its cases on the basis of allowing people living within 600 feet of the premises concerned to come in and protest the issuance of a liquor license. By this amendment I propose merely to bring this provision in line with the act and with what the Board is doing, so there can be no question of any new powers being granted. Before our committee appeared many people who stated that the Board was arbitrary because it applied the 600-foot rule. Actually, this is the same rule the Board applies in respect of the issuance of a beer license. The "600 feet" provision was in the beer section of the act but was left out of the section with reference to hard liquor. The Board is applying the 600-foot rule. Therefore this amendment will only make this rule a part of the act bearing upon the issuance of class A licenses.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SACKS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Previous to this act was not the requirement 800 feet?

Mr. SACKS. No; that was never the requirement. The practice has been to apply the 600-foot rule. The beer section contains these very words, but they were left out of the hard-liquor section. This merely brings it in line.

Mr. RICH. The Board has granted licenses even though it received complaints from within the 600-foot line.

Mr. SACKS. No; it did not. It held hearings.

Mr. RICH. How about the license issued to premises near the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where those within 600 feet protested the granting of the license but the Board granted the license over the protest? Reverend Sizoo, who was formerly here, complained to the Board and had a lot of people complain, but, nevertheless, the Board granted the requested license.

Mr. SACKS. May I say in answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that what I am discussing now is not the question of discretion in issuing licenses.

Mr. RICH. I want to show the gentleman the Board grants licenses even though complaints are received.

Mr. SACKS. Of course, my amendment is not directed to that point. Such a provision is already in the act. We have already given the Board discretion to issue licenses. It has the discretion and issues licenses after hearings. As far as I am concerned, if the gentleman feels the law is not proper, he should introduce a bill in line with his ideas. However, this point is not now before us. My amendment merely

clarifies a situation which is now being covered by regulations.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think if I should introduce a bill placing the limit at 1,000 or 1,500 feet it would do any good?

Mr. SACKS. That is for the Congress to say.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think the House would pass such a bill?

Mr. SACKS. I do not know. I suggest that the gentleman introduce such a bill and find out.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SACKS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GREEN. In practice, now, are they selling hard liquor as near as the 600-foot zone?

Mr. SACKS. What does the gentleman mean by the "600-foot zone"? This amendment does not apply to a zone. This merely states that anybody living within the radius of 600 feet from the premises involved can protest the issuance of a license. This does not establish zones. The provision I refer to is now part of the law covering beer licenses and part of the regulations of the Board with respect to issuing hard-liquor licenses, but it is not in the section covering liquor licenses, being inadvertently omitted.

Mr. GREEN. I had the impression that protests were being made, even though the people lived more than 600 feet distant from the premises.

Mr. SACKS. No; they are not.

Mr. GREEN. Would not this amendment have a tendency to permit the sale of hard liquor anywhere beer could be sold?

Mr. SACKS. No; that is not so, because there are other regulations which govern the issuance of licenses for hard liquors which the Board applies. My amendment creates no more power, nor does it ease or facilitate the issuance of hard-liquor licenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SACKS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this measure is going to pass by a large majority, I know; but may I call attention for just a moment to page 4 of the report, which reads as follows:

Section 2 proposes to amend subsection G of section 11 by providing that spirits may be served at "bona-fide lunch counters" as well as at tables. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is opposed to the passage of this provision for the reason that it would, in their opinion, be a further step to the return of the saloon.

That statement is in the report attached to this bill, but it was not discussed by the sponsors of this legislation.

About the only reason given by those sponsoring the bill for the passage of this legislation seems to be that the Bartenders' Union wants it passed. Nothing has been said about a consumers' union wanting this bill. No parent-teachers' association wants it. No league of women voters' club has made any demand for it. As a matter of fact, there is no great public demand for the passage of the measure. Here is a group—the Bartenders' Union—which states it is perfectly agreeable to those who sell liquor in Washington that this measure be passed, and that is the group that is recommending the passage of this bill today. The sponsors of this bill tell you it will not make any difference. They say there is a very little difference but not much between selling liquor at the tables and selling liquor at the counters. The gentleman from Mississippi has called your attention to the fact that this measure will lead to the sale of hard liquor in restaurants and lunch counters, anywhere and everywhere a license may be obtained.

When the prohibitory law was repealed, the public was given to understand there would be no return of the saloon, and yet the report attached to this bill states that the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is opposed to the passage of section 2, for the reason that it would, in their opinion, be a further step to the return of the saloon.

After all, the camel continually seeks to get his nose under the tent. Here is one more instance of what may be called an opening wedge, if you please. There is no good, sound, sufficient, or sensible reason, in my opinion, why this bill should be passed. It is poor legislation. There is no public demand for it, and nobody in particular wants it, except the Bartenders' Union. They are asking for its passage. I think the bill should be voted down.

The pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 7, at the end of section 39, insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 40. The word 'neighborhood', as used in paragraph 5, section 14, of the act of January 24, 1934, shall be defined as that territory lying within a radius of 1,500 feet of the premises for which the license is to be issued."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I refer the committee to the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SACKS], who offered an amendment similar to this providing a radius of 800 feet within which objections could be made to the issuance of these licenses. I am offering this amendment to see what the committee will do with respect to protecting the homes of the citizens of Washington in the issuance of these licenses. The amendment I have offered provides that people may object to the issuance of such licenses when they reside within a radius of 1,500 feet, and I present the amendment to the committee to determine whether or not the committee is interested in protecting the homes of the city of Washington by allowing them to protest against the sale of liquor within this radius of their homes.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. BEITER. The gentleman's amendment not only protects the homes but likewise the churches and schools.

Mr. RICH. It certainly does; and I cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church objected very strenuously to the granting of a license within 800 feet of its premises, but the Board that we have set up here in Washington granted the license.

I hope you will see fit to vote in favor of the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania wants to see what the House will do with this 1,500-foot amendment. I hope they will satisfy his curiosity by simply throwing it out of the window almost unanimously, because that is where it belongs.

When the gentleman brings up this question of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, he should remember that some judgment, as well as common sense, has to be exercised with respect to many of these things. Here is a church that is located right in the downtown district. It has been there a long time. Abraham Lincoln used to attend prayer meeting there when President of the United States. It is located in the downtown sector, where properties are valuable and where there is a high price put upon business property frontage. Only a block or two away is a brand new building, the Trans Lux Building. Someone preempted some space there at a fancy rental, and then found that they were under the interdiction of the regulations of the A. B. C. Board. I submit to you that in view of the developments you have in metropolitan centers, like Washington, you must exercise some judgment and discretion and not seek to impose undue penalties on property that is extremely valuable, and, after all, some concession must be made to commercial interests in such cases. In a great many instances cities like New York and Chicago have grown up with churches now located in the business section, and there is certainly no reason why we should penalize the onward march of progress and put some interdiction upon such property. It is not only unfair but it would be nonsensical, and I am not persuaded that

fair-minded church folks would ask for such an onerous restriction.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Which is the more valuable to the city of Washington, the Presbyterian Church which Abraham Lincoln attended, or the booze-selling place of business you have in the Trans Lux Building? We should protect our churches and our homes as well as our children.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will tell my friend this: People go there to church on Sunday, and this particular liquor store is locked up on Sunday. This is the answer to the gentleman's question, and it seems to me if we are going to discuss this beverage law intelligently, some of the gentlemen who have been discussing it with such gusto and éclat should read it before they make so many observations on the subject.

Just a few hundred feet farther in other directions from this church are restaurants and food establishments which serve liquor by the drink and remain open until 2 o'clock in the morning. Under such circumstances, would it not be a bit of sheer bigotry on our part to punish a new building on Fourteenth Street, in the very heart of the business district, by contending against the issuance of a license to a store that sells liquor only in packages, closes before midnight, and is closed all day on Sunday?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DRIVER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7950) to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, had directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Mississippi opposed to the bill?

Mr. COLLINS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there any Member on the minority side opposed to the bill who desires to submit a motion to recommit?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker, but I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire to submit a motion to recommit?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLINS] offers a motion to recommit, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COLLINS moves to recommit the bill (H. R. 7950) to the Committee on the District of Columbia with instructions to that committee to report the bill back forthwith with the following amendment: Strike out sections 1 and 2.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PALMISANO) there were—ayes 56, noes 64.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote because there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold that to permit the Chair to make a statement?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has promised to recognize one or two gentlemen on very brief matters before we adjourn. We are now anxious to consider a resolution of adjournment out of respect to a deceased Member. The Chair states to the gentleman from Mississippi that his motion to recommit will be the first order of business tomorrow, the unfinished business, so that we may have a vote on his motion to recommit when we reconvene tomorrow. With that understanding, does the gentleman withhold his motion?

Mr. COLLINS. That is satisfactory, Mr. Speaker, and I withhold the motion.

SMALL RESERVOIRS

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2512) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. WHITE of Idaho, Mr. GREEVER, Mr. DEMPSEY, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. VINSON of Georgia, indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. LAMNECK, for 10 days, on account of illness in family.

APPOINTMENT TO NEW YORK WORLD' FAIR COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to provision, of Public Resolution 53, Seventy-fifth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the United States New York World's Fair Commission the gentleman from New York, Mr. WADSWORTH. [Applause.]

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRISWOLD] had time this afternoon in which to address the House. He has very kindly given up his time. I ask unanimous consent that after the completion of the legislative program tomorrow and other special orders he be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the President of the United States has not yet signed the Interior appropriation bill. This is the tenth day, and it is likely, if he does not veto it, he will not add his signature to it, because of the things that were put into it that were awfully extravagant, and because the Budget, as I understand it, has asked him to veto the bill. The idea that the leaders should try to put that over on us, when we are trying to

save a little money, and when your own President is not for it!

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. TABER, by unanimous consent, were granted leave to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

SENATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 82. An act for the relief of F. A. Rumery & Sons, of Portland, Maine; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 112. An act for the relief of O. W. Waddle; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 180. An act for the relief of Lula G. Sutton and others; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 181. An act for the relief of Lowrenza D. Johnston; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 213. An act for the relief of Ida A. Gunderson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 283. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. H. McClary, to the Committee on Claims.

S. 481. An act to permit grand-jury extensions to be ordered by any district judge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 483. An act to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and disposition thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 558. An act amending acts fixing the rate of payment of irrigation construction costs on the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 593. An act for the relief of Emily Hyer LaVergne, executrix of the estate of W. K. Hyer; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 718. An act for the relief of the East Coast Ship & Yacht Corporation, of Noank, Conn.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 824. An act for the relief of Sam Kimzey; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 879. An act to carry out certain obligations to certain enrolled Indians under tribal agreement; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 886. An act for the relief of L. J. Powers; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 892. An act to repeal the act entitled "An act relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States"; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

S. 937. An act for the relief of Harry W. Dubiske; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1043. An act for the relief of A. C. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1075. An act to establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1255. An act for the relief of Harold Garr, Chester H. Peters, Harry B. Swift, Dr. Abraham A. Mills, Charles L. Harris, O. W. Morgan, F. G. E. Carlson, Harold S. Fraine, Owen E. Steele, W. C. Mudge, Jr., George F. Poutasse, Paul P. Pickle, W. D. Hiltbrand, Arthur P. LeBel, K. E. Hill, Annie McGowan, Ralph Thompson, and Rosamond M. MacDonald; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1273. An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1346. An act for the relief of Stillwell Bros., Inc., to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1451. An act for the relief of Presly Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1478. An act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the Choctaw Indians of the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1547. An act to amend the law relating to the harboring of persons charged with crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1551. An act to amend section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended, with respect to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States over suits relating to the collection of State taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1646. An act for the relief of Robert G. Duncan; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1651. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians of California", approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1660. An act for the relief of Essie E. Leatherwood; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1673. An act for the relief of Lewis Leonard Wood and Winifred Wood; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

S. 1681. An act to extend the time for filing claims for refunds under section 15 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 1685. An act to provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the eradication of slums, for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity, to create a United States Housing Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 1697. An act for the relief of Mrs. W. B. Nix and Mrs. J. A. Nix; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1700. An act for the relief of William A. Patterson, Albert E. Rust, Louis Pfeiffer; and John L. Nesbitt and Cora B. Geller, as executors under the will of James T. Bentley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1732. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. M. L. Perry, of Lumberton, N. C., and to Dr. N. E. Jackson, of Laurinburg, N. C.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1802. An act to amend section 40 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1810. An act for the relief of Carl E. Padgett; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1889. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands to the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1898. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certain markers for certain graves; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2138. An act for the relief of Nelson W. Apple; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2139. An act for the relief of Camille Carmignani; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2194. An act to provide for the semiannual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2258. An act to authorize a modification of the project for the control of floods in Lowell Creek, Alaska; to the Committee on Flood Control.

S. 2307. An act to provide for the conservation of the fishery resources of the Columbia River, establishment, operation, and maintenance of one or more stations in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and for the conduct of necessary investigations, surveys, stream improvements, and stocking operations for these purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2368. An act to provide funds for cooperation with School District No. 2, Mason County, State of Washington, in the construction of a public-school building to be available to both white and Indian children; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2372. An act for expenditure of funds for cooperation with the public-school board at Wolf Point, Mont., for

completing the construction, extension, equipment, and improvement of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2378. An act for the relief of Sam Green; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2381. An act to amend the Criminal Code by providing punishment for impersonation of officers and employees of Government-owned and Government-controlled corporations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2386. An act to give precedence to certain proceedings to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2427. An act for the relief of the estates of Al Cochran, Willis Cochran, and Russell Cochran, and for the relief of Shirley Cochran and Matilda Cochran; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2433. An act to amend section 4450 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of May 27, 1936 (49 U. S. Stat. 1380, 1383; title 46, U. S. C., sec. 239); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2455. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (act of June 29, 1936, ch. 852; 49 Stat. 1985); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2458. An act for the relief of the F. P. Weaver Coal Co., Ltd.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2478. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

S. 2487. An act for the relief of Leah P. Rice; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2488. An act for the relief of Naomi Straley and Bonnie Straley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2504. An act for the relief of James W. Gilson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2514. An act for the relief of Harry A. Garfield, Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., James H. Allport, and Frank E. Harkness; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2575. An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2592. An act to repeal section 178 of the Criminal Code entitled "Issuing notes less than \$1"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2594. An act authorizing the President of the United States to summon Sam Alexander before an Army retiring board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2598. An act to provide for the advancement on the retired list of the Navy of Arthur W. Bass, a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2602. An act for the relief of George Yuhas; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2606. An act for the relief of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2613. An act for the relief of certain applicants for oil and gas permits and leases; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2614. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to patent certain tracts of land to the State of New Mexico and Cordy Bramble; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2644. An act for the relief of Sherm Sletholm, Loneata Sletholm, Lulu Yates, Madeline Yates, and the estate of Ella A. Morris; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2650. An act to authorize the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Peck project for navigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 2671. An act to reserve certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Goshute Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2675. An act to amend certain sections of the Federal Credit Union Act approved June 26, 1934 (Public, No. 467, 73d Cong.); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 2676. An act to amend the act approved August 24, 1935, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a suitable me-

morial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals within the Canal Zone"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2682. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to States under the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), subject to prior leases issued under section 15 of the said act; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2689. An act to regulate the leasing of certain Indian lands for mining purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2698. An act to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2699. An act for the relief of Max D. Ordmann; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2761. An act authorizing the State of Maryland, by and through its State roads commission or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate certain bridges across streams, rivers, and navigable waters which are wholly or partly within the State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2768. An act authorizing the Comptroller General to adjust and settle the claim of Leo L. Harrison; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2769. An act authorizing the Comptroller General to adjust and settle the claim of Irwin H. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2774. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to relinquish in favor of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., the interest in certain land acquired by the United States under the Federal Reclamation Laws; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2831. An act to approve a compact or agreement between the State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to Pymatuning Lake; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2832. An act authorizing the adjustment of the claims of Frank Pashley and Brown Garrett; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2849. An act to prohibit certain agreements fixing fees or compensation in receivership, bankruptcy, or reorganization proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2851. An act to authorize the reservation of minerals in future sales of lands of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2866. An act for the relief of Vincent Ford; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2901. An act to amend subsection (e) of section 9 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the Pan American Exposition to be held in Tampa, Fla., in the year 1939 in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hernando De Soto in Tampa Bay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution to provide for the creation of a Joint Committee on Hawaii; to the Committee on Rules.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 169. An act to provide for a term of court at Benton, Ill.;

H. R. 851. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. F. Amory;

H. R. 991. An act for the relief of Adelaide Guerini;

H. R. 1095. An act for the relief of Dexter P. Cooper;

H. R. 1114. An act for the relief of Agnes Ewing Harter;

H. R. 1241. An act for the relief of Dorothy Krick, Ernest Krick, and the estate of James Albert Ferren, deceased;

H. R. 2021. An act to provide time credits for substitutes in the motor-vehicle service;

H. R. 2738. An act to extend the provisions of the 40-hour law for postal employees to watchmen and messengers in the Postal Service;

H. R. 3192. An act for the relief of Clifford L. Bonn;

H. R. 3217. An act for the relief of Vincent Chicco;

H. R. 3421. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to certain lands in Tuscumbia, Ala.;

H. R. 4343. An act to amend section 77B of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended;

H. R. 4378. An act for the relief of William Sperry;

H. R. 4527. An act for the relief of Luther Jennings Workman, a minor;

H. R. 4536. An act to provide for the holding of an examination by the Board of Optometry of the District of Columbia for a license to practice optometry in the District of Columbia for Welton B. Hutton;

H. R. 4605. An act relating to the accommodations for holding court at Shawnee, Okla.;

H. R. 4642. An act to provide for the conveyance by the United States to the county of Beaufort, S. C., of the Hunting Island Lighthouse Reservation;

H. R. 4676. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain civilian employees of the Navy for the value of personal effects destroyed in a fire at the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., May 15, 1936;

H. R. 4705. An act to authorize the transfer of a certain piece of land in Breckinridge County, Ky., to the Commonwealth of Kentucky;

H. R. 4716. An act authorizing the construction and equipment of a marine hospital in the State of Florida;

H. R. 4775. An act for the relief of D. E. Sweinhart;

H. R. 4876. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. Frederick W. Didier;

H. R. 4982. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. William Justin Olds;

H. R. 5110. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Dr. Russell V. Pemberton;

H. R. 5144. An act for the relief of Ludwig Bahnweg;

H. R. 5158. An act for the relief of John P. Ryan;

H. R. 5168. An act for the relief of Ethel B. Lord, a minor;

H. R. 5194. An act granting a renewal of patent no. 60731 relating to the badge of the Girl Scouts, Inc.;

H. R. 5462. An act to increase the age of consent for marriage in the District of Columbia to 18 years of age in the case of males and 16 years of age in the case of females;

H. R. 5472. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for lands within the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N. C., and for other purposes;

H. R. 5703. An act for the relief of Thomas H. McLain;

H. R. 5860. An act making further provision for the fisheries of Alaska;

H. R. 6010. An act for the relief of William Sullivan;

H. R. 6045. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the Government of Puerto Rico a portion of land within the Catano Range Rear Lighthouse Reservation, P. R., and for other purposes;

H. R. 6048. An act to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station in the vicinity of Fort Myers, Fla.;

H. R. 6145. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to accept title to a certain parcel of land at Gaithersburg, Md.;

H. R. 6242. An act to protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 6283. An act to increase the punishment of second, third, and subsequent offenders against the narcotic laws;

H. R. 6295. An act to dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive departments and independent establishments;

H. R. 6341. An act to provide for a stenographic grade in the office of chief clerks and superintendents in the Railway Mail Service;

H. R. 6388. An act to amend subchapter 2 of chapter 19 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to offenses against property;

H. R. 6446. An act to prohibit in the District of Columbia the operation of any automatic merchandise vending machine, turnstile, coin-box telephone, or other legal receptacle designed to receive or be operated by lawful coin of the United States of America, or a token provided by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property or service by means of slugs, spurious coins, tricks, or devices not authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents thereof; and to prohibit in the District of Columbia the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, advertising for sale, distribution, or possession for such use of any token, slug, false or counterfeited coin, or any device or substance whatsoever except tokens authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle; and providing a penalty for violation thereof;

H. R. 6453. An act to increase the minimum salary of deputy United States marshals to \$2,000 per annum;

H. R. 6651. An act to provide for a referendum in the Territory of Alaska as to the establishment of a one-house legislature, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6693. An act to legalize a dike in the Missouri River, 6.9 miles downstream from the South Dakota State highway bridge at Pierre, S. Dak.;

H. R. 6696. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia", known as the "Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928", approved February 27, 1929;

H. R. 6914. An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of certain tribally owned lands of the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., for the Wind River irrigation project;

H. R. 6975. An act granting the consent of Congress to the county court of Saline County, Mo., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo.;

H. R. 6976. An act to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Alabama at or near Dauphin Island, Ala.;

H. R. 6979. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge over Lake Sabine at or near Port Arthur, Tex.;

H. R. 7086. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to notify the State of Virginia that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Shenandoah National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7278. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant and convey to the State of Washington fee title to certain lands of the United States in Jefferson County, Wash., for highway purposes;

H. R. 7387. An act for the relief of Cecile C. Cameron;

H. R. 7402. An act to provide more effectively for the marking of wrecked and sunken craft for the protection of navigation, to improve the efficiency of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7440. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Gretna, La.;

H. R. 7512. An act to amend the act approved March 26, 1934;

H. R. 7514. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.;

H. R. 7614. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1911;

H. R. 7766. An act to declare Burr Creek, from Fairfield Avenue southward to Yacht Street in the city of Bridgeport, Conn., a nonnavigable stream;

H. R. 7767. An act creating the Owensboro Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said commission; and authorizing said commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Owensboro, Ky.;

H. R. 7807. An act authorizing the State Roads Commission of the State of Maryland to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Cambridge Creek, in or near Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md., to replace a bridge already in existence;

H. R. 7823. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to exchange with the people of Puerto Rico the Guanica Lighthouse Reservation for two adjacent plots of insular forest land under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, department of agriculture and commerce, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7953. An act to provide for studies and plans for the development of reclamation projects on the Cimarron River in Cimarron County, Okla.; the Washita River in Oklahoma; and the North Canadian River in Oklahoma;

H. R. 8007. An act to restore the per-diem fee of \$4 for service of jurors in Federal courts;

H. R. 8025. An act to amend section 3528 of the Revised Statutes relating to the purchase of metal for minor coins of the United States;

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the minimum-wage compact ratified by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; and

H. J. Res. 446. Joint resolution to authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of certain bequests of James Reuel Smith, late of the city of Yonkers, State of New York.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1160. An act for the relief of Troup Miller and Harvey D. Higley.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE THEODORE A. PEYSER

MR. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound regret and sincere sympathy that I rise in my place today to announce to the House that the messenger of death has again visited us and taken from our midst Representative THEODORE A. PEYSER, of the Seventeenth Congressional District of New York. Representative PEYSER came to the Seventy-third Congress, was reelected to the Seventy-fourth Congress, and reelected to the Seventy-fifth Congress. He was a genial personality. He was a lovable character, a man of ability, understanding, and atmosphere. He considered his membership in this House a great responsibility.

He served with distinction and ability on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a prominent and highly important committee of this House. When the New York delegation was called upon to select a man to serve on that committee, we thought seriously about whom we would place on that important committee, and it is an important committee, because it has to deal with the business interests of this country. I, in the responsible position that I hold with the New York delegation, was very careful as to whom I would recommend to the Committee on Ways and Means for that assignment. I realized, too, that it was an assignment that required skill, that required ability, that required common sense, and also that required that kind of a brain that would understand thoroughly the legislative problems that would come before the committee. He never faltered in his actions on the committee. He served under the distinguished chairman, Mr. SAM RAYBURN, now our distinguished floor leader, and again he served under the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

It is too bad, Mr. Speaker, to lose men of this type, because they are needed. They are needed at times to balance off the kind of problems that are brought before us when men have to decide very carefully what they should do in regard to the enactment of laws.

When PEYSER became a member of that committee he came to me and said, among other things, calling me by my first name, "Tom, you will never have to apologize for my actions

on that committee." I congratulated him and said, "I know that, Teddy," because he was Teddy to me. I said, "I know that you realize your responsibility. I know that you are careful. I know you have been graduated from the business world of New York, and I am satisfied you will acquit yourself in a manner not only honorable to yourself, but to your Nation, to your State, to your party, and to your family." He has done so.

It is with great regret that we lose men of this kind. Sometimes, as I sit here listening to the debates, and see men in the heat of debate running rife around the Chamber, I pray to God that they will at least have some consideration for the legislation they are considering. And again, Mr. Speaker, when our dear Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, comes in here every morning and delivers those beautiful prayers, when he puts up his right hand in supplication, asking God to preserve our health, to preserve the health of our families, and to give guidance to us in our labors throughout the day, what consolation and solace comes to us all, even though the inevitable must happen. Death, of course, comes to us all. It is only a question of time. As I said a moment ago, when I look at our beloved Chaplain asking God in His infinite wisdom to protect us in the labors we have to perform, I would like to supplement, in this sacred Chamber, if you please, this simple prayer: "May the soul of THEODORE A. PEYSER and the souls of all our departed colleagues rest in peace, in the glory of life and in the kingdom of heaven. Amen."

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

House Resolution 302

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. THEODORE A. PEYSER, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following funeral committee: Mr. BOYLAN of New York, Mr. BLOOM, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. MILLARD.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the balance of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

MR. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, of course I understand the rule as far as it relates to the appointment of Members of the House to attend funerals, but I most respectfully suggest to my colleagues from New York, those who can conveniently attend his funeral and act as honorary pallbearers, that they may do so.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, August 10, 1937, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Special Subcommittee on Naval Affairs, appointed by Chairman CARL VINSON will hold continued open hearings on H. R. 7777, to further amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy with respect to the categories of vessels limited by treaties signed at Washington, February 6, 1922, and at

London, April 22, 1930, at the limit prescribed by those treaties; to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels; and for other purposes", approved March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 505), as amended by the act of June 25, 1936 (49 Stat. 1926; 34 U. S. C., sec. 496), Tuesday, August 10, 1937, at 10:30 a. m.

COMMITTEE OF MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, August 10, 1937, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 8080, a bill to establish a fund for the insurance of mortgages securing loans for the construction or reconditioning of floating property used for commercial purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

A meeting is being called for Wednesday, August 11, 1937, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of holding a hearing on the bills H. R. 2280 and H. R. 3483, proposing to classify special-delivery messengers of the Post Office Department. It is hoped we can complete this hearing at one session, and your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

795. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

796. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act providing for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, approved March 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1155), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. KLEBERG: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 7830. A bill to permit Members of Congress to enter into agreements under agricultural programs; without amendment (Rept. No. 1470). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. JACOBSEN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 726. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Dessie Masterson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1454). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SOUTH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2362. A bill for the relief of Henry M. Hyer; with amendment (Rept. No. 1455). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BEVERLY M. VINCENT: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2665. A bill for the relief of W. D. Presslie; with amendment (Rept. No. 1456). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARLSON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3657. A bill for the relief of Albert Pina Afonso; with amendment (Rept. No. 1457). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3988. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act conferring upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad", approved June 24, 1935; with amendment (Rept. No. 1458). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARLSON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5249. A bill for the relief of Lydia-M. White; with amendment (Rept. No. 1459). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARLSON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5793. A bill for the relief of Josephine Fontana; with amendment (Rept. No. 1460). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JACOBSEN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6011. A bill for the relief of E. C. Beaver; with amendment (Rept. No. 1461). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EBERHARTER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6061. A bill for the relief of Mary Dougherty; with amendment (Rept. No. 1462). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BEVERLY M. VINCENT: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6238. A bill for the relief of J. C. Prosser; with amendment (Rept. No. 1463). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6668. A bill for the relief of Robert Landeau, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1464). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6689. A bill for the relief of George Rendell, Alice Rendell, and Mabel Rendell; without amendment (Rept. No. 1465). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARLSON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6889. A bill for the relief of Lynn E. Barker; with amendment (Rept. No. 1466). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SOUTH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7245. A bill for the relief of J. C. Jones; with amendment (Rept. No. 1467). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DREW of Pennsylvania: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7677. A bill for the relief of R. F. Lassly; without amendment (Rept. No. 1468). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland: Committee on Claims. S. 2299. An act for the relief of M. M. Twichel; with amendment (Rept. No. 1469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLDEN: A bill (H. R. 8184) to increase death and disability benefits for the investigative personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN: A bill (H. R. 8185) to provide an adequate and balanced flow of tobacco in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PALMISANO (by request): A bill (H. R. 8186) to further regulate banking, banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 8187) to prohibit loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noises in motor-vehicle use and operation in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 8188) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to patent certain tracts of land to the State of New Mexico and Cordy Bramblet; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8189) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands to the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Resolution (H. Res. 303) making farm legislation a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TINKHAM: Resolution (H. Res. 304) requesting withdrawal of United States troops from China; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FORD of California: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 484) providing for the participation of the United States in the continuing international exposition to be known as Pacific Mercado, to be held in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., commencing in the year 1940, and in the year 1942

commemorating the landing of Cabrillo, and for other reasons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BIERMANN: A bill (H. R. 8190) for the relief of Leland J. Belding; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 8191) for the relief of A. C. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8192) for the relief of Herbert Joseph Dawson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FERGUSON: A bill (H. R. 8193) for the relief of the Long Bell Lumber Co., of Ponca City, Okla.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8194) granting a pension to Florence Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KITCHENS: A bill (H. R. 8195) for the relief of Otis Winstead; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8196) for the relief of Norman F. Grundy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUTPHIN: A bill (H. R. 8197) for the relief of James J. Hogan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TRANSUE: A bill (H. R. 8198) granting an increase of pension to Isabelle Call; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 8199) for the relief of Olive Fletcher Conklin; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3177. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of Glenn D. Stickler and others, of Brimson, Mo., endorsing House bill 7681, providing Government aid to States in wildlife restoration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3178. Also, petition of the General Wildlife Federation of the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, endorsing Senate bill 2670 and House bill 7681 for Federal aid to State wildlife programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3179. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Greer County Cotton Growers, Mangum, Okla., petitioning Congress to formulate an agriculture program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3180. Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, urging the passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3181. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city of Cleveland, enclosing a certified copy of resolution file no. 107090 adopted by the council August 3, 1937; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3182. By Mr. CURLEY: Petition of the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, urging enactment of the Allen-Schwellenbach bill providing for the reinstatement of all workers dismissed from Public Works Administration who have not found employment in private industry; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3183. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, urging the passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution in relation to the Works Progress Administration workers; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3184. By Mr. CURLEY: Petition of the Post Office Eligibles Association, urging support of House joint resolution introduced by Congressman Celler; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

3185. Also, petition of the Washington Restaurant Association, opposing passage of House bill 8950 as it applies to the sale of spirituous liquors at open bars and lunch counters in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3186. Also, petition of the Grand Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, urging enactment of Senate bill 69, known as the train-limit bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3187. By Mr. COLDEN: Resolution of the International Association of General Chairmen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 4, 1937, urging the enactment by Congress before adjournment of the train-limit bill (S. 69); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3188. By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of Dr. G. W. Lower, of Millersburg, Ohio, and six other citizens, opposing House Joint Resolution 284, by Mr. Sirovich, proposing a monument to Robert Ingersoll; to the Committee on the Library.

3189. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the American Federation of Musicians, urging the passage of House bill 4947 and Senate bill 2369, to commission the band leaders of the Regular Army and the National Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3190. By Mr. PETERSON of Georgia: Petition of citizens of Emanuel and Chatham Counties, Ga., concerning the old-age pension bill (H. R. 2257); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937

(Legislative day of Monday, Aug. 9, 1937)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, August 9, 1937, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2281) to regulate proceedings in adoption in the District of Columbia, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 420. An act for the relief of Marjorie L. Baxter;

H. R. 827. An act for the relief of Fred P. Halbert;

H. R. 886. An act for the relief of Guido Biscaro, Giovanni Polin, Spirone Antonio, Arturo Bettio, Carlo Biscaro, and Antonio Vannin;

H. R. 1207. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the estates of Marshall Campbell and Raymond O'Neal;

H. R. 1690. An act for the relief of Ralph Reisler;

H. R. 1734. An act for the relief of Sam Romack;

H. R. 1770. An act for the relief of the Farmers' Storage & Fertilizer Co., of Aiken, S. C.;

H. R. 1794. An act for the relief of the estate of Marcellino M. Gilmette;

H. R. 1869. An act for the relief of J. Roy Workman, Adelaide W. Workman, and J. Roy Workman, Jr., a minor;

H. R. 1915. An act for the relief of Charles Tabit;

H. R. 2488. An act for the relief of A. H. Sphar;

H. R. 2740. An act for the relief of John N. Brooks;

H. R. 3395. An act for the relief of J. H. Knott;

H. R. 3503. An act for the relief of George O. Claypool;

H. R. 3745. An act for the relief of W. H. Lenneville;

H. R. 3750. An act for the relief of Jack C. Allen;

H. R. 3866. An act to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest, in the State of Washington;

H. R. 3960. An act for the relief of the Southern Overall Co.;